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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. NO. 304.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

No Amnesty for Communists.

Disarmament of the National Guard.

The Strike at Newcastle.

Loss of an American Vessel.

ALL ON BOARD PERISHED.

The Strike at Newcastle—Mr. Hogg Elected to Parliament—The Cholera in Russia.

LONDON, September 14.—The associated employers of New Castle inform the public that four thousand one hundred and sixteen workmen are now engaged daily, and that constant additions to this force will soon restore its former activity to the town.

Mr. Hogg, the Conservative candidate, is elected to Parliament from Truros by a majority of one hundred and sixty-nine.

Dispatches from Russia show that the Asiatic cholera still scourges dreadfully the central and southern portions of the Empire.

Disarmament of the National Guard.

VERSAILLES, September 14.—The disarmament of the National Guard is announced. There is no resistance to the enforcement of the decree of the Assembly and tranquility prevails everywhere.

Krupp at Torquay—New Paris Loan.

LONDON, September 14.—Herr Krupp, the great Prussian gun founder and inventor, is residing at Torquay. This fact is regarded by the newspapers as significant.

Details of a project for the issue of a new loan by the city of Paris, amounting to three hundred and fifty millions of francs, are published this afternoon.

The Alsatian Customs Question—Trial of Communists.

VERSAILLES, September 14.—A conference composed of Count de Ramusat and Pouyer Quertier, representing France, and Herr Von Arnim and Count Herzog, representing Germany, is now in session here.

The trial for the settlement of the Alsatian customs question. It is hoped that the conferees will be able to arrange for the evacuation of all departments except six by means of concessions on tariffs.

In the Assembly to-day General de Cissey stated that two additional courts martial for the trial of Communists will shortly be appointed. He said that there are now but 102 judges to examine the cases of 30,000 prisoners, including 700 convicts. Even with additional courts the Government will probably be obliged to release 15,000 prisoners after trial, as it is impossible to sentence more than one hundred per month.

Eugenie in Lisbon—Loss of an American Vessel.

LISBON, September 14.—The Empress Eugenie arrived here to-day from London. She was visited by the King and Queen of Portugal last week and afterward left by rail for Madrid.

It is stated that an American brig foundered yesterday off Lano's Ledge, and all on board perished. The name of the vessel is unknown.

Amnesty in France.

PARIS, September 14.—A proposition was introduced to the Assembly yesterday for amnesty to all Communist prisoners, but was defeated by a large majority.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 14, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90¾.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 57 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d.

GREAT FIRE IN SARATOGA.

Three Hotels and a Number of Other Buildings Destroyed—Loss $200,000.

SARATOGA, September 14.—Two very disastrous fires occurred here this morning about two o'clock, destroying the Park Place Hotel, Columbian Hotel and a large part of the Crescent. From the Grand Union, in Broadway, to the Crescent, all the boarding-houses are left standing, the northeast corner of Crescent and Mr. Hall's brick house, with a few feet of the south end of the Columbian, nearly the whole block has been swept away. All the occupants of the several hotels escaped unhurt, but the inmates of the Park Place Hotel, where the fire first originated lost most of their personal effects. Some forty or fifty servants lost all their property. Following are the principal sufferers: C. R. Brown, jeweler, and proprietor of the Park Place Hotel; Dr. Bedarths, Edmes Maigny, Dutfield & Co., J. L. Kamp, manufactured slate and book stores; Constell, lessee of the Park Place Hotel; J. W. Waugh, lessee of the Columbian, and Dr. Hamilton, of the Crescent Hotel. The entire loss will probably reach $200,000. There seems to be some reason for suspicion that the fire was the work of design, as almost simultaneously with the discovery in the Park Place Hotel, it broke out just east of Broadway on Hamilton alley, in a thick cluster of wooden buildings, destroying one dwelling, a half dozen barns and stables. Evidences of incendiarism are ample, but there is no one to the present time under the strongest excitement and indignation among the citizens generally.

POLITICAL.

Returns from the Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept 14.—We have official returns of the vote for Governor from 330 cities and towns and plantations. In these places Perham has 49,692, Kimball 30,781; majority for Perham, 9,818. There are about two hundred towns to hear from, which will bring the total vote up to a little more than one hundred thousand, and give Perham a majority of 11,000.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 14.—The State Democratic Convention to-day was called to order by Edward Avery, of Braintree. Three hundred and seventeen cities and towns were represented by 1,944 delegates. John Quincy Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Judge Abner Lord, Colonel Gil. Chandler, Boston, and George W. Gill of Worcester, and George M. Stearns, of Chicopee, chosen delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention. Resolutions were adopted demanding reform in the national administration, and free amnesty and universal suffrage, with the exception the new amendments and new departure; calling for reform in taxation and a tariff for revenue only; denouncing the Credit Mobilier and State consabulary laws; declaring against railroad monopolies, and indorsing the candidates nominated.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The high barometer which was on Wednesday afternoon on Lake Superior, has moved eastward and now extends over New England. The pressure has begun falling in the latter States, and has fallen this afternoon from New York to Michigan and southwards, as also from Lake Superior to Missouri. The lowest pressure remains probably in Arkansas, but has moved slowly northeastward. The barometer has also fallen slightly on the Atlantic coast. Increasing northeasterly winds have extended over the lakes and Middle States. Northerly winds prevail in New England. The temperature has fallen decidedly from New England to Minnesota and southward to Tennessee and Virginia. It has risen in the Southern States. The dense smoke prevailing on the lower lakes last night has been pushed to the southeastward. Heavy rains have fallen in Arkansas and the Ohio valley, and have prevailed from Lake Erie south and west.

PROBABILITIES.

Rain and threatening weather, with increasing northwesterly winds, will probably extend to-night on Lake Superior and Upper Lakes, and prevail in New England by Friday night. Light winds will probably be followed by clearing weather in the Southern and Gulf States.

MONTREAL REGATTA.

Four-Oared Race Won by the Barton Crew.

MONTREAL, ONT., September 14.—The four-oared race to-day was won by the Halifax-Barton crew, in thirty-three minutes and ten seconds. Both the English crews led, but went three hundred yards beyond the turning bridge before discovering the mistake. They came back and finished a length behind during the night. The Renforth crew came in second, one hundred and fifty yards behind the Barton, and fifty ahead of the Winship crew.

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

Large Attendance—Pittsburgh Indirectly Represented.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., September 14, 1871.

Sixty thousand people were in attendance at the fair to-day. Every manufacturing town in Ohio is represented in the machine and implement departments. Pittsburgh establishes a branch office for the iron and steel used in the machines and implements.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Association of Spiritualists is in session at Troy, New York. Victoria Woodhull was elected President.

The accounts of Mr. Delleker, cashier of the Philadelphia mint, have all been corrected.

General John G. Brown, Governor elect of Tennessee, is dangerously ill at his home in Pulaski, caused by over-exertion at a fire at his house last Sunday.

Steam tug boats, it is decided, can compete for the prize offered by New York for expeditious propulsion on canals.

The Cotton Crop Prospect.

A gentlemen of high commercial standing, writing from Brandon, Mississippi, to a St. Louis firm, concerning the next cotton crop, says: It is utterly impossible for any one to give reliable information as to what the crop will yield. In the first place the average was less; secondly, the stand in many places was injured by continued rains and extraordinary quantity of grass; then the drought for four weeks later than usual—some planters still working cotton when they should be picking from 150 to 200 pounds to the hand per day—a large portion of the crop being ate there as well as the stalk. The boll worm is said to be worse than they have been in twenty years. The genuine cotton caterpillars have made their appearance over a large portion of the country, and around they come in as great numbers as they have frequently done; there is no estimating the damage they will do. The crops better or later for this section, we think, two-thirds of last year's crop will be a full estimate. Many contend that it will not reach half of last year's crop. We think two-thirds will approximate the true yield.

RING TRIBULATIONS.

HALL, TWEED AND SWEENY Have a Secret Consultation.

Hall to Impeach Connolly.

Indignation Meeting of Citizens.

Removal of the Ring Men Called For

Connolly Influenced by His Wife.

He Will Hang On to the Last Moment.

Utterances of the New York Press.

Country Democrats Much Exercised

Tweed Ignorant of Public Opinion.

Belmont Anxious to be Comptroller.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1871.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED UPON TO SUSPEND THE QUARTER-RIMEBRAL RING.

At a meeting held in the Twenty-first ward last evening it was resolved that Governor Hoffman be called upon to suspend Messrs. Hall, Connolly, Tweed and Sweeny, pending the investigation of the charges against them, and that, if they were found guilty, to punish them to the fullest extent of the law. Congressman Roosevelt, in an address, said the exhibition of incompetency recently shown by the ring was disgraceful. He thought an immediate change would be effected. He did not believe there was a single man in the ring who of his own merits could command election for constable in his own ward.

SECRET CONSULTATION OF CONNOLLY'S ENEMIES.

It is known that a secret consultation was yesterday held by Hall, Sweeny and Tweed, in conjunction with District Attorney Garvin, for the purpose of devising some means for the displacement of Comptroller Connolly. The conference resulted in the adoption of no definite programme, though there were reports that legal proceedings against Connolly would be commenced at the instance of Hall by the District Attorney's office. It is generally believed that the intention to oust Connolly has been abandoned. Connolly himself reiterates it as his purpose to continue in his position, and says he is ready, to resign if the other leaders of the Ring will do likewise. Among the Ring faction it is the determination to have Connolly displaced. The idea of Hall and Sweeny is that if Connolly is sacrificed, popular anger may to some extent be appeased, and that perhaps by the appointment of some well known citizen, such, for instance, as General McClellan, whose name is mentioned in that connection, if an opportunity was offered to have it presented, the excitement might temporarily be allayed.

HALL WILL IMPEACH CONNOLLY.

Notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, it is believed Hall does really intend to impeach Connolly, and that he yesterday telegraphed to Judge Low, of the Common Pleas, who is in Europe, to return, so that there may be a full bench, and that the tribunal before which the charges against the Comptroller must be tried.

LIST OF THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

It is announced at the Comptroller's office that the list of vouchers abstracted on Sunday will be ready in a day or two. It will show that the stolen papers comprised vouchers given by Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser, Miller, Smith and others of the ring contractors, for work alleged to have been performed and material furnished for the county court house and national guard armories, together with a considerable number of warrants purporting to have been drawn in favor of laborers.

THE POWER OF TAMMANY BROKEN.

The *Herald* thinks it is an absurd idea to believe that Tammany is broken, and that nothing can save it. The leaders have not only shown themselves to be incapable as leaders, but their conduct has provoked public odium. It thinks that Hall alone will not remove the guilty but resign himself, and thus every obstacle to the reorganization of the city government will be removed, and the people given an opportunity for a new departure.

PUT HIM OUT!

The *Tribune* thinks it is an absurd idea to believe that the life and soul of Tammany are to be saved by throwing away one of their tools, and again asks why Connolly be put out of his position as soon as possible.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

The *Times* believes Connolly will be quite right in refusing to resign, as the people have no war with him as a man, but against an institution of which he is the agent. They want the entire extinction of the entire Tammany organization.

CONNOLLY HITS BARELY.

No clue whatever has yet been had touching the theft of the vouchers from the Comptrollers office. Comptroller Connolly, while disclaiming all knowledge of their abstraction, has suspicions which he says he does not like to express at present. When the proper time would have information very soon, which would entirely exonerate him.

ANOTHER VOUCHER DISCOVERED OVER.

Judge Barnard adjourned the court over till to-morrow, at the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Beach, counsel for the Comptroller.

CONNOLLY INFLUENCED BY HIS WIFE.

Of the many stories circulating concerning the present exciting situation of municipal affairs, not the least interesting is the following related by a prominent Democrat, who has known Mr. Connolly for years, and is still intimate with his family. This gentleman says that when Mr. Connolly received the letter from Governor Hoffman, calling for his resignation, the matter was one of extreme doubt to the Comptroller, and that he would never have taken action on so important a measure as that involving the first summary the affair to Mrs. Connolly's scrutiny. Mrs. Maty Connolly, said the gentleman, is a headstrong woman, with a fair share of ability and a greater amount of pluck than women generally possess, and she would not under any circumstances allow the Comptroller to resign his office and thereby confess that the public not only had any confidence in him, but also believed him to be a thief. Mr. Connolly, under the influence of his wife, will, according to the gentleman, hang on to the end of the term of office, and only surrender when the last ray of hope has gone and no other course is left him.

J. M.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS WAKING UP.

The Democratic leaders throughout the State are considerably exercised as to affairs here during the week. It is said that the great question which will come before the Democratic State Convention will be the conduct of the Ring faction in this city. It is thought that the Democratic party will rebuke Tammany, and demand a new departure upon questions of municipal and legislative reforms.

Tweed maintains a remarkable reticence in reference to the situation. Upon being advised that public opinion seemed to condemn Hall's action in regard to Connolly, he appeared to be surprised, and remarked that he had very little opportunity of obtaining any knowledge of public opinion.

BELMONT WANTS TO BE COMPTROLLER.

It is thought that Belmont is anxious to have Connolly's position, should a vacancy occur, as he and his house in Hamburg are largely interested in city and county bonds, and he believes that his acceptance of the office would tend to strengthen the credit of the city.

ASHAMED OF THE NAME.

A sign-board which has heretofore borne the name "New York Printing Company," which is said in the complaint in the injunction suit to be made up of members of the ring, has been painted over, so that it now presents a blank appearance.

ANOTHER CONSULTATION.

William Cassidy, editor of the Albany *Argus*, Samuel J. Tilden and counsel Democratic friend of the State have been in consultation with Tweed, Connolly and others upon the situation to-day, and it is rumored to-night that Connolly consented to resign on condition that he be allowed to name his successor. Reports of the tender of the Comptrollership to General McClellan are pronounced false.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

The argument in the injunction case before Judge Barnard was continued to-day. The counsel for Connolly said:

If the money raised by consols was applied to city improvements, it could always be repaid by issue of bonds for the purpose, or by taxation, and not come out of one pocket and replacing it in the other. The comptroller applied the money obtained from the processes of consols to public improvements and the payment of laborers, because the bonds formerly issued and to be put out would not become due until December, 1871. The proceeds of the consols are in the hands of Jeremiah Pierson, who must demand for the payment of the bonds, but there is a general demand from day to day for the payment of public improvements, and by paying them interest is saved. It is not easy to dispose of bonds when thrown in lots on the market; therefore the consols were first offered and taken up, and the public were pleased. There is nothing in the conduct of the present government warranting these vindictive attacks. The city government had power to issue revenue bonds to the extent of $25,000,000, but have not done so, nor exceeded their powers, having only issued $22,790,800. They were authorized to issue $5,000,000 of consols; they raised but $1,000,000. They also had power to issue bonds for improvements to the amount of $5,000,000, which they have not done; therefore they have not exceeded their powers.

Mr. Beach followed on the side of the defendants. He said it is not enough by general allegations of fraud to issue the high process of injunction, destructively staying the arms of officials. The administration of justice is delicate and sure, and cannot be hurried by private clamor. He gave a history of the case, he said, to show how much of the complaint does not belong to him. A fair trial has been made. He said that Connolly would not submit to be sacrificed as a place offering a popular clamor. The tribunal must stand or fall together. The lessee of Mayor Hall was the head of the Ring. Connolly, because it shows that every bond was issued with the sanction of the Board of Apportionment. At the conclusion of Mr. Beach's address, Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Tweed, moved for adjournment until to-morrow, which was granted.

THE CASE OF MRS. WHARTON.

Opinions as to the Result of the Trial.

A letter from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Press* says: The advent of conventions and other subjects of interest has served somewhat to direct public attention from the case of Mrs. Major Wharton, but the September term of the Criminal Court, now near at hand, will find itself confronted with no less than four murder trials, and as the indictments against Mrs. Wharton were the last found, they may be that term, or may be until October. Indeed, there are rumors that, owing to the strong prejudice which exists here, the trial of the prisoner will never be case to one of the counties. People who profess to know most, that neither will be evidence enough produced to convict her, but the general impression here is that unless there be some other evidence of the discovery of poison than the unsupported testimony of Professor Aiken she will not be convicted. Mr. Scott Key, nephew, she stands at the head of the Maryland bar, will defend her, and Messrs. Pinkney, Revelly, Jones, Bowie, Constable, certainly many of the stories in circulation about her have been proven to be without foundation. You will remember that the letter papers published as an account of a letter said to have been written by a lady traveling in Europe, accusing Mrs. Wharton of an attempt to poison her with tartar emetic, proved to be all bosh. Within the past few days it is said a letter has been received from this lady denying the charge, and professing a belief in Mrs. Wharton's innocence. Others of Mrs. Wharton's friends here also contradicted the statement that she attempted to poison him, and there may yet be a chance for her to disprove the grave accusations with which she is charged. For the sake of humanity let us hope that she can. She has already been tried at the bar of public opinion and convicted, but that is not always a fair and impartial tribunal.

A United States registered bond of $10,000, No. 1,486, canceled by the Treasury Department, was offered for sale at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday. The person who offered it was arrested.

NEW YORK.

Explosion of Torpedo Works.

Three Persons Killed--Three Mortally Injured.

Narrow Escape of a Street Car.

THE HORSES BLOWN TO ATOMS.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1871.

RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The committee for the reception of Grand Duke Alexis have received official notice of his departure from Cronstadt for America.

THE POSTOFFICE DEFALCATION.

The bondsmen of Assistant Postmaster Jones held a private meeting this afternoon, and appointed Abram Wakeman to take charge of the disposal of property of the defaulting Assistant Postmaster Norton, of which they have already taken possession.

DEATH.

Dr. J. D. Miller, brother of Joaquin Miller, died at Easton, Pa., Saturday.

THE BOARD AND REQUEST TO THE S. P. C. A.

Surrogate Hutchings has decided in favor of a commission to be sent to France to take testimony as to the alleged existence of heirs of Louis Bonard, otherwise Charles Marion Bokard, a French convict, as asserted on the part of the contestants. Meanwhile the hearing of the case will proceed here.

NEW EXCHANGE ROOM.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange to-day announced on first call that the new exchange room will be open for public inspection on Saturday from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN—THE "FOUR RINGS" DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the workingmen, terminating in a demonstration in favor of the eight-hour law, was held at Cooper Institute last night. The hall was crowded. Alex. Troop, a printer, denounced Tweed for signing the petition of Albany workingmen, and for telling the Commissioners of Public Works they ought to evade the eight-hour law by putting on men by the hour. [Hisses.] He could not understand why he told the committee of workingmen in Washington he knew nothing of and cared nothing for the eight hour law. [Groans, hisses and cries of liar.] The present was the opportune time for the workingmen, when the respectability of the metropolis wanted their help against four of the kings of the city, [laughter,] and clear out the City Hall. He asked the District Attorney to arrest and punish the Albany Commissioners for violating the eight hour law. [Cheers.] Resolutions were passed condemning the officers who failed to enforce the eight hour law, denouncing for similar offense the heads of departments under which the new office is being erected in this city, claiming that only skilled laborers should be employed in the departments of State, county or city governments, protesting against convict labor, and demanding that railroads, &c., be conducted by the people direct for their government, thereby giving the death blow to the monopolies threatening the life of republican institutions.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION—THREE PERSONS KILLED.

An explosion occurred shortly before two o'clock this afternoon in the Union Torpedo works on Beekman street, near Fulton Market. Two persons, Henry Brown and Charles Anderson, of a truck, were instantly killed by the explosion, and eight others, who were in the Spruce Street Hospital, three of whom, Michael Goodeclaim, proprietor of the establishment, Henry Righart, an employee, and Mary Burr, residing opposite the scene of explosion, will probably die. A Beekman street car was passing at the time, and all the horses drawing it were almost blown to pieces. It is not known whether any of the passengers were injured or not, but the windows of the adjoining buildings were seriously damaged by the explosion, and the loss of property will be considerable.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Meeting of the State Convention in Erie.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, September 13, 1871.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention was organized at 2 P. M. yesterday, by calling Major Frew to the chair. After brief addresses by Major Frew and P. B. Simons, of Philadelphia, the committee on permanent organization was appointed, with D. E. Small, of York, as chairman, and T. H. Rabe, of Pittsburgh, secretary. The committee on business committee was also appointed, of which Lewis Reeves, of Philadelphia, was chairman. Pending their report, an experience and prayer meeting was held.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

Chairman, General A. J. Beaver, of Bellefonte; Vice Presidents, Major Frew, Pittsburgh; Wm. A. Galbraith, Erie; W. W. Hagen, Philadelphia; Rev. Latimer, Shrewsbury; Rev. J. J. Joyce, Philadelphia; Dr. Francis, Scranton; Rev. Mr. Hastings, Titusville, Scranton; Rev. Wm. Wragg, Altoona; A. Schug, Reading; Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Assistants, Dr. N. H. Shearer, York; W. W. Todd, Erie; Rev. S. A. Taggart, West Middletown. Mr. Galbraith welcomed the Convention to Erie, and Rev. Mr. Beaver, who delivered the opening address in his usual earnest manner. The Business Committee and Devotional Exercise Committee were then appointed, and Rev. Mr. Porter, Pittsburgh, and P. B. Simons, of Philadelphia, are the committee.

The rules of the Indianapolis International Convention were adopted for this convention.

After many verbal and written communications in different parts of the State, a letter of greeting from pastors of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia was read.

A motion to telegraph communications to the State Convention in session at Harrisburg was lost by a small sum may be left her. I inclose the keys of my safe and desk, requesting all my friends to call. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my executor, and will be found in perfect accordance of any knowledge of my dealings. I shall remain at my house, No. 1423 S. street, till informed what action you may take concerning me. Yours truly, [Signed] J. M.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The opening prayer meeting was held in the First Methodist church, led by Dr. Hutchins, of Philadelphia.

With Major Frew in the Chair, the first hour of the regular session was spent in two minute reports from associations. A letter of greeting from Rev. Finney, of Philadelphia, was read.

T. H. Rabe read the report of the State Executive committee, which was followed by the business committee.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussion of the question, "What are the causes of failures in associations?" It was opened by D. E. Small, of York, followed by Rev. Mr. Keating, of Johnstown, Thomas Marshall, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. J. Mowry, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Porter, and Mr. Mercer, and others. Causes were mentioned as follows: Want of sympathy from the ministry, too much fear of being called fanatic, unable to locate association.

An open air meeting was held last night on the corner of Eighth and State streets, led by Mr. Mossman, of Scranton, and addressed by P. B. Simons and D. E. Small.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

After devotional exercises the topic, "The benefit of Y. M. C. A. in neighborhoods where there are no churches," was opened by Rev. C. C. Kimball, of Erie. The time was occupied by five minute speeches from those who had any experience in such work. One Association near Erie, named Lake View, and Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, were cited as examples. Union Corners, Frystown and other places were cited as proofs that this work has been prospered in every case.

A letter to the Convention from Dr. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, was read by Rev. Mr. Porter.

The topic, "Results from Open-air Meetings," was opened by Thomas Marshall, of Philadelphia, followed by Lewis Vale, of the same place, D. E. Small, of York, John Morrow, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Edwards, of Tidioute, Rev. Doherty, Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Rev. Mr. P. B. Simons, of Philadelphia, D. S. Bursk, of Lancaster, Thos. Mercer, and Rev. Mr. Porter, and Mr. The "Results" were declared to be good, and mainly comprised in the following: Convictions and more attention to the church, more prayerfulness and thoughts of the future life. The remarks were very lively and profitable, and the house was crowded.

The excursion on the bay was very pleasant and agreeable. The attendance was large, the party well represented. A band of music was on board, and with social dancing, refreshments, made the excursion most delightful.

At the opening of the evening meeting the ministers of Erie and other places, and all members of Y. M. C. A. of other States, were invited to sit as corresponding members. Reports of secretaries, &c., being, the scriptures were read and the usual devotional exercises followed. The committee on permanent organization was appointed, with D. E. Small, of York, as chairman, and T. H. Rabe, of Pittsburgh, secretary. The committee on business committee was also appointed, of which Lewis Reeves, of Philadelphia, was chairman. Pending their report, an experience and prayer meeting was held.

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Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STATE POLITICS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The Democracy of Lancaster county have taken a new departure from party usage, for a purpose which is evident enough. They have nominated a full county ticket. This is another confirmation of what we said long ago, that the Democracy have adopted up the idea of electing their State ticket, and are working for the sole purpose of carrying the Legislature.

A political temperance convention met in Harrisburg on the 7th inst., and went through the farce of nominating a county ticket. On Saturday last they sent a proposition to prominent men in the labor reform party to unite with them in one ticket, the labor party to have the nomination for Assembly and Treasurer. Labor reform delegates presented themselves at the conference, and were treated so shabbily that they withdrew in disgust. The so-called Temperance ticket for Dauphin county is as follows: Associate Judges, R. F. Keker and Hollinger; Assembly, W. S. Shaffer, Samuel Landis and John Wagner; District Attorney, J. W. Wallace; Treasurer, Alfred Dowden; Commissioner, Daniel Lordy; Director of Poor, D. T. Wilson; Auditors, C. L. Carter.

The Washington *Reporter*, referring to the statement that Hon. W. W. Ketchum refused to be a candidate for Governor, says: We are happy to learn from good authority that this is a mistake, and that Mr. Ketchum has been urged by his numerous friends as the most suitable person to head our State ticket in October next. He has the confidence and strength not only in his own but in every other section of the State, and if the Republicans of Pennsylvania want a standard bearer of the highest order of ability combined with inflexible honesty and integrity, he is the man to take. The Republicans of his own county (Luzerne), at their convention held on Tuesday of last week, declared for him unanimously, and we hope to see their action followed by the party throughout the State. A man possessing the qualifications for the place ought to be nominated without opposition.

The Democrats of Montgomery have nominated John J. C. Hervey and Oliver G. Morris for Assembly.

The Republicans of Erie county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, George W. Sparr, Col. C. P. Rogers; Associate Judges, Wm. Benson, Maj. A. J. Craig; County Commissioner, Capt. Chas. Director of the Poor, Michael Henry; Auditor, Capt. C. W. Lytle; Trustees of Erie Academy, Gen. W. Starr, John B. Cochran, Joseph Pressly.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Canvass in Massachusetts.

A Bolt Predicted if Butler is Nominated.

Good Work of the Women's Club.

Reclamation of Fallen Women.

Receiving Them Into Their Own Families.

Increase of Shipments in Bond.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1871.

The Canvass in Massachusetts.

Well informed parties just from Massachusetts do not speak very hopefully of the prospects there, so far as the gubernatorial nomination is concerned. It is stated that Butler will have a large number of delegates in the Convention, and by dint of hard work may possibly secure the nomination. In this contingency it is proposed by the respectable Republicans to nominate a third man and run him as the regular candidate of the Republican party, thus utterly ignoring Butler.

Practical Efforts to Reform Fallen Women.

The Women's Club here now propose to move against the social evil in a practical manner. A commodious business college is about to be built, wherein those desiring to reform can be taught some useful employment, either of an industrial or domestic nature. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards the project. The *Star* announces that officers and members of the club propose to receive those women who desire it, into their families. One of the officers made arrangements to receive three, and others of the club will no doubt make more ample provisions for their accommodations.

No Distinction on Account of Color.

One of the principal street car companies of Baltimore has agreed to make no distinction in future in regard to colored passengers, and it is thought other companies will soon follow in good example. Heretofore every sixth or seventh car was designated as one to which negroes would be admitted.

Shipments in Bond.

Yesterday 434 bags coffee, and 11 cases of merchandise were shipped in bond from Baltimore to Cincinnati. The daily record there shows a rapid increase in this branch of importing.

Odd Fellows.

The delegation from the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, left for Chicago today.

Emigration to Liberia.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society has just started on a trip through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, for the purpose of conferring with a number of colored people who are making arrangements to settle in Liberia this fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1871.

CONFESSION OF HODGES, THE DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.

Following is the complete copy of Major Hodge's letter of confession:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, September 10, 1871.

General B. W. Brice:

SIR—I have to inform you that I am unable to close my accounts, and that I owe the Government about $450,000—which sum I have lost during the last four years in stock speculations, going deeper and deeper in the hope of retrieving myself. I have no excuse to offer, my conduct has been pretty well represented. A band of music was on board, and with social dancing, refreshments, made the excursion most delightful.

At the opening of the evening meeting the ministers of Erie and other places, and all members of Y. M. C. A. of other States, were invited to sit as corresponding members. Reports of secretaries, &c., being, the scriptures were read and the usual devotional exercises followed. The committee on permanent organization was appointed, with D. E. Small, of York, as chairman, and T. H. Rabe, of Pittsburgh, secretary. The committee on business committee was also appointed, of which Lewis Reeves, of Philadelphia, was chairman. Pending their report, an experience and prayer meeting was held.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

Chairman, General A. J. Beaver, of Bellefonte; Vice Presidents, Major Frew, Pittsburgh; Wm. A. Galbraith, Erie; Rev. W. Hagen, Philadelphia; Rev. Latimer, Shrewsbury; Rev. J. J. Joyce, Philadelphia; Dr. Francis, Scranton; Rev. Mr. Hastings, Titusville, Scranton; Rev. Wm. Wragg, Altoona; A. Schug, Reading; Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Philadelphia; Assistants, Dr. N. H. Shearer, York; W. W. Todd, Erie; Rev. S. A. Taggart, West Middletown. Mr. Galbraith welcomed the Convention to Erie, and Rev. Mr. Beaver, who delivered the opening address in his usual earnest manner. The Business Committee and Devotional Exercise Committee were then appointed, and Rev. Mr. Porter, Pittsburgh, and P. B. Simons, of Philadelphia, are the committee.

The rules of the Indianapolis International Convention were adopted for this convention.

After many verbal and written communications in different parts of the State, a letter of greeting from pastors of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia was read.

A motion to telegraph communications to the State Convention in session at Harrisburg was lost by a small sum may be left her. I inclose the keys of my safe and desk, requesting all my friends to call. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my executor, and will be found in perfect accordance of any knowledge of my dealings. I shall remain at my house, No. 1423 S. street, till informed what action you may take concerning me. Yours truly, [Signed] J. M.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ALTOONA FAIR NOTES.

The Fair Not a Brilliant One—Poor Display of Fruits, Domestic Manufactures and Farm Implements—Trotting Scene—Pittsburgh—No Death of Catchpennies—The Races—Fine Showing of Fast Horses.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, September 13, 1871.

The annual exhibition of the Central Pennsylvania Agricultural Society opened yesterday at their grounds, one mile west of the city, but on account of bad weather attendance was small. The track is in good condition, and quite a large crowd is in attendance. The display of fruits is poor, as is also the case in articles of domestic manufacture. In grains and vegetables a very fair display is made, the major portion of which is entered by the Western Experimental Farm of Indiana, Pa. The best displays are made in live stock, and some very fine animals are now exhibited. The display of agricultural implements are very poor, and are mostly of Ohio manufacture. We noticed but one Pittsburgh entry, the Eureka Horse Hay Fork, by A. J. Nellis & Co. The display in Domestic fabrics is quite limited, the Pittsburgh exhibitors were Mellor & Hoene, who had on exhibition several pianos and organs. Decidedly the best display of the whole exhibition is that of horses and of fine and fleshy stock, there being no less than thirty or forty on the fair ground. The fine band of the 10th battery is here, also the men with the rings and spiked boards, who will give you "one trow for five cents or the whole alligator, for ten cents." Also the winning (?) untold money. The weighing and pulling machine is also here, and those who desire to see the man with the live alligator. The three-card monte men do a pretty good trade outside the fence, and have a pretty "cooked" account of the proceeds of his turnip patch.

THE RACES.

But the races appear to be the main thing in the estimation of the fair-goers, and great interest is manifested in the result. Good stock has been entered, both from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the latter have entered their best nags. Pittsburgh is represented by the stands of Frank Ardary, Harvey Lee, J. W. Knox and John Watson.

TUESDAY'S RACE.

On the opening day there was a running race for $25, half-mile and repeat, four entries, which was won by Tom Boston, owned by H. Bundy, of Zanesville, Ohio. Time—1st heat, 57½ seconds; second heat, 1 minute 5 seconds.

WEDNESDAY'S RACE.

This was for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40. It was first, $100; second and $50 for third, best three in five. Frank Ardary's gray gelding Harry V, and J. W. Knox's gray horse Gray Steel were entered, but did not come to time. The first prize was taken by Harry V, belonging to Royal Stetson, of Philadelphia, and the second and third prizes were divided between the ponies of "Bob" and "White Hawk," belonging to Sam. Keys and H. W. Van Voorhis, of Pittsburgh, respectively, on account of darkness. Time for first prize—2:42½; 2:43 and 2:41¾.

J. A. R.

Pittsburgh—No Death of Catchpennies—The Races—Fine Showing of Fast Horses.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE only thing which casts any doubt over the result of the New York election in November is the factious quarrel in the city, whereof the federal offices are the cause. Fortunately, these are at the disposal of General GRANT, and to him the country will look to produce harmony and insure victory. With peace will come victory also, and we are confident that such a result will be achieved through the wise action of General GRANT.

THE contest among the Republicans of Iowa for United States Senator has become very animated, the appearance in the field as a contestant of Hon. JOSEPH WILSON having considerably increased the interest. Till within a short time the race was between HARLAN and ALLISON, with about equal chances, but it is now said that WILSON has a good prospect; had he come out earlier his election would have been certain. As it is his friends express considerable confidence.

THE New York *World* thinks the refusal of Comptroller CONNOLLY to resign at the request of Mayor HALL, is a consummate piece of impudence. So long as CONNOLLY worked squarely with the thieving Ring he was sublime. The virtuous HALL commands the *World's* perfect adoration. The bare prospect of justice triumphing makes it tremble. What would it say if the suggestion of the *Nation*, that a select party of the Ring ought to be hanged, be carried out? It is sufficiently startling that the idea has already entered men's minds,—nor are passing events of a sort to get it out. If CONNOLLY ought to resign, what should HALL do? The *World* would do well to think of it.

THE CHASE movement, to which we have once or twice referred, is said to be growing in extent and volume beyond what is generally supposed. The real mission of the WARMOUTH delegation who have come on from Louisiana for the ostensible purpose of demanding from the President the removal of the New Orleans Federal officeholders, is reported to be for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities and chances of a movement for the nomination of the Chief Justice. A very considerable proportion of the negro element of the South is stated as being strongly in his favor, as are also many influential white Republicans of the same section. It is further rumored that an informal meeting of CHASE men will be held in Washington immediately after the New York election in November.

MERCHANDISE for Western consumption is now eagerly sought by railway agents on a "through" basis of thirty cents per hundred weight from this city to Chicago. The distance between the two cities, taking the average of the mileage of the three trunk lines, is 950 miles. The present rate of western transportation is, therefore, about six dollars per ton per thousand miles, or, nearly speaking, three-fifths of a cent per ton per mile. Such a rate, if not counterbalanced by a preponderance of gain from another source, would be obviously "ruinous." —*New York Bulletin.*

It is hardly probable that a "ruinous" business will be long continued—but we see how important it is for cities which *expect* to do a competitive business to have competing railroads, and how absolutely the railway system of the country is at present in the interest of New York and Western cities having competitive connections. The "other source," referred to above, is the cities and points not included in the competitive rates, and the blame, if there is any, rests with themselves.

AMERICANS are constantly distinguishing themselves! One of them, Mr. HARRIS POSLER, has written to M. THIERS, they say, offering, at his own expense, to reconstruct the palace of the Tuileries. For this splendid liberality, all that Mr. POSLER asks in return is—first, that his name shall be given to one wing of the building; second, that during his lifetime he shall be guaranteed an apartment in the palace overlooking the gardens; and third, that he shall receive an invitation to all the ceremonies and fetes to be given there by all the governments that may succeed each other in ruling over France. In the confident expectation of receiving a favorable answer to his absurd proposal, Mr. POSLER has already caused many architects to furnish him with plans and estimates of the probable cost of the erection. Seven millions seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand francs, it is thought, would suffice.

THE New York *Herald* sees it. It says: "We suspect that the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, will tell the same story as those of September in California and Maine." This is what everybody, including Senator WALLACE, is beginning to see. The infection has communicated itself to the masses, and workers usually relied on to bring out the Democratic vote are losing their interest, having no idea of fooling away their time in a vain effort to carry WALLACE into the United States Senate, for that is just what he is striving for. Meanwhile the better portion of the party are disgusted with Tammany politics. They perceive that to vote the party ticket is to vote for Tammany. In truth the Tammany leaders will strive to maintain themselves by desperate shifts till the October elections, in the hope that a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania will somehow change the current in their favor. It is a vain hope, and the *Herald*, perceiving it, tells the gang that the October elections are certain to go against them; and to this it adds as a crumb of cold comfort, that the Tammany frauds have "assumed a form which threatens not only the defeat of Tammany in November in New York, but possibly the overthrow of the Wigwam as the controlling political organization of the city."

COMPARED with its professions, the practices of Democracy are like a note which has gone to protest. It polled promises to pay are exceedingly liberal, but unfortunately it has no account at the bank. The extravagances of Republican rule, State and national, for instance, have formed the burden of some of the most terrible invective ever manufactured to order, while the wonderful financial reforms that are to follow in the wake of Democratic restoration to power have again and again sent its winged orators soaring toward the sun. It does not appear, however, that in those States where the party exercises control any indications of the millenium have yet dawned. The State of California is in the hands of this rigorously honest and righteous organization; and it seems that the workmen employed on the State Capital have recently made affidavits that they have been paid only two dollars and a half per day, whereas the Superintendent has sent in his bill and given his receipts for five dollars a day for each man. Now the question is, what became of the two dollars and a half per man per day which he did not pay over? In Alabama, also, the Democrats promised to reform affairs from the roots upward, and this is the way they have done it after eight months trial. The State Treasury is bankrupt; there is no money to run the schools, and warrants on the Treasury of Alabama are being discounted in the capital of the State for fifty and seventy-five cents on the dollar. How Tammany reduces taxation and inaugurates retrenchment, every one knows. What a beautiful Utopia the country would become should these State "reforms" be carried out over the land at large. We suspect the voters of Pennsylvania will continue to prefer Republican financial "ruin" to "salvation" of this dubious character.

THE RING AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

In whatever part the administration of the Tammany Ring is examined, abysses of iniquity are disclosed. It is literally and exactly true that those confederated scoundrels have neglected no opportunity of illicit gain, and allowed no portion of the field open to their activity to remain uncontaminated by the application of their atrocious methods, so that it should really seem to have been a point of honor with them to show how much mischief they could do. The latest development of their performances is an expose of the Ring's relations with the common schools of the city.

In the beginning, that is from 1842 onward for many years, these schools were controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of representatives from each ward. The people of most of the wards appear to have felt the importance of selecting competent men to fill this Board, and a majority of the members would seem to have been concerned for the prosperity of the schools. At any rate, though most of them were Democrats, in 1868 they gave the Ring so much dissatisfaction that it resolved to get rid of them. The truth is they were not its creatures and were, therefore, in the Ring's way.

The Board's great offense was its refusal to recommend a bill concocted by Father HECKER and introduced to the Legislature by TWEED, by which the Romanists should receive a share of the common school moneys. Upon this refusal, the act abolishing the Board of Education was passed, and an amendment to the tax levy was also passed, by which aid was given to the sectarian schools. As even in the most corrupt wards the people, while electing rogues to the Legislature, had persisted in choosing honest men members of the Board which superintended the education of their children, the bill constituting the new Board made it the Mayor's duty to appoint its members. This new Board entered upon office with loud pretensions of zeal and economy, and really for a while, by the removal of abuses and the initiation of reforms, seemed to justify the change.

Indeed, it comprised some men well fitted in all respects for the duties assigned them. It soon, however, appeared that three-fourths of the members appointed by the Mayor held profitable positions under the city and county governments by the appointment of CONNOLLY, TWEED or SWEENY. Teachers were appointed, applicants for work, to furnish supplies, etc., could get what they wanted only by applying to a member of the Ring, which had thus taken from the people and appropriated to themselves the management of the schools. Queer transactions concerning school-house sites, etc., as given in detail, make it also apparent that large sums of the school money have passed into the pockets of the city functionaries and their friends; while much-needed school houses were not built, and the schools themselves have steadily declined in prosperity. The mere falling off in average attendance is sufficient to condemn the management. Catholic influence also has been allowed completely to set aside or ignore important regulations. In some of the schools the Bible has not been read for eleven years, and a reporter lately visiting one of the schools, found the pupils engaged in celebrating the Catholic festival of Ascension Thursday by singing and other exercises. In fact, however enormous may have been the frauds and peculations of the Ring, such crimes are perhaps hardly so legitimate a subject of popular indignation as its evident purpose to ruin the public school system of the city.

WE have before referred to the fact that the German Democratic leaders of New York had begun to cut lose from the gang which rides the State and robs the city. It now appears that the opposition started by the *Staats Zeitung* is spreading throughout the State. A private meeting of leading German politicians was recently held at Utica, New York, with a number of the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee. The Germans were very outspoken, and informed the members of the Committee that their people utterly refused to countenance or support TWEED and *his fellows in their career of thievery* and fraud; adding that, "unless a decisive stand was taken against Tammany by the State Committee, the German Democrats in New York would go, with the rest of their countrymen in America, over to the Republican party." In the course of the consultation which followed it was tacitly admitted by all the members of the Committee that they believed the charges to be true and unanswerable, even ex-Governor SEYMOUR himself declaring that the deeds of these men were an abomination. Governor HOFFMAN was generally exculpated from complicity in their iniquities, except in so far as he had failed to oppose their insolent dictation. The German Democratic Committee meets at an early day, and its action on the matters now under consideration is awaited with great anxiety by the Ring and German citizens generally. Indications thicken that the reign of the bad men who have grown fat upon the plunder of the people begins to draw to a close.

French Peasantry as Described by an Englishman.

An Englishmen who has spent the greater part of every year in France for a long period, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* some statements concerning the French peasantry, that will be surprising to many readers. The writer, when in France, lived in a country house far from Paris, and professes to have closely studied the effects of recent events on the minds of his peasant neighbors. According to him, the rustic mind has movements of its own, and there is a movement of opinion among French peasants just as there is among the inhabitants of towns. Though the French peasant does not read newspapers, and seldom knows the real facts of contemporary history, he yet receives news in a certain peculiar way of his own, and a public opinion forms itself in this class all the country over. The notion which gains currency is always a myth, and yet it decides their opinions and controls their actions. It seems that when Napoleon III. reoccupied Rome, the French peasantry took up a strong dislike to the Pope, and the prevalent notion among them was that His Holiness wanted to be King of France, and that the Emperor's expedition was a measure to prevent the realization of this desire. The peasant has little or no respect for the spiritual authority of the Pope, but compares it to the worldly authority of that kind. Then the famous Papal trick with the silver coinage has left a most unfavorable impression of the Pope's character upon the peasant mind; his image was on the franc pieces, and as every peasant lost two sous on every franc he possessed of the Papal coinage, the effect has been that ever since His Holiness is in evil repute among the class. Hence, also, quite in accordance with their character, they took it for granted during the late war that the Pope was in alliance with the Prussians, that he subsidized the Prussian armies, and that the money collected by the priests was regularly transmitted to the enemy. This latter sacrifices this latter belief to the prevalent hatred of the priests and thinks the allegation a myth intended to justify their dislike. He says that a calm and tranquil skepticism as to the church, miracles, etc., is very prevalent among the peasantry. Under a monarchy the peasant has never any conception of cabinet government, but believes that the King rules. He liked the emperor simply because he ascribed to him the quiet and safety in which he and his class were able to live. The peasant has really no political bias, no idea of loyalty to a sovereign, and will be satisfied with whatever Government secures internal tranquility. His only notion of government is of power vested in a single person. Let him once become satisfied that government under a Republic is possible and he will be in favor of a Republic. If the Republic lasts ten years, securing him in the quiet enjoyment of his possessions, he will be as devoted to the Republic as ever he was to the Empire. In the late elections the peasant showed by his vote that neither monarchy nor Catholicism has any deep roots in his mind or heart. The English gentleman's whole statement is interesting, and is, doubtless, in the main correct. It is, however, difficult, for an American, who has never mingled among a population unable to read and indifferent to newspapers, to comprehend the depths of the ignorance ascribed to the French peasantry. They know nothing of Italy or even Switzerland, or, indeed, of any other foreign country, except, of course Germany.

THE New York papers give accounts of the organization of the "American party" in several of the wards of that city. The meetings are said to be rather numerously attended. A report of the Seventeenth ward proceedings says: "Believing that human Catholicism is the first cause of the great evils in New York to-day, the rules of the new organization make the profession of Protestantism necessary to membership. Even Democrats may be admitted, although the members now are, with scarcely a single exception, Republicans. The Association pledges itself to oppose Tammany corruption, and in the call for the meeting of last night exhorted all order-loving citizens to join hands in the crusade against Democratic organization with the title 'St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance,' a strictly Roman Catholic affair, with Dick Connolly, of Tammany fame, is also on the alert.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* contradicts the report that Mr. George F. Deileker has tendered his resignation as cashier of the United States mint in that city, and says that he has no intention of resigning.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Paris seems herself again. Many improve the cool summer by dispensing entirely with their sojourns in the country. The prolonged session of the Assembly prevents general vacations. Hacks are plenty and coachmen are civil. Precautions for the health of the city are abundant, odorous, and so far successful. We have very little sickness. Jeremiahs have changed their wailings from the cholera to the potato disease, which is likely to prove disastrous. The French galleries of the Louvre are open, and the artists are painting there again; still the best old pictures are not visible. Visitors look disappointed at the meagreness of the exhibition.

In the cathedral of Granada are the splendid marble monument and tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella. The forms of the King and Queen are represented as lying side by side on a bed. It is noticeable that the head of Isabella lies deep in the pillow, whilst that of Ferdinand hardly makes an impression. The tale goes that the sculptor said that as Isabella had all the brains her head must necessarily be heavier than Ferdinand's and make a greater impression.

It appears from a statement lately published in the *Unita Cattolica*, that at the beginning of the year 1850 the Jesuit body throughout the world was only a little in excess of 4,000. Ten years after ward they had increased to nearly 7,000, and in the following decade of years nearly 2,000 more were added to their number; and at the time of the last returns the members of the "Society of Jesus" are given as 8,887. Out of these there are 2,551 lay coadjutors, 2,417 students, and 3,869 priests.

The Reichsrath of Germany has just taken a long step in promotion of public rectitude, by abolishing the gaming centers of the country, though they have a good lease yet, not being obliged to close till the last of December, 1872. Wiesbaden, Ems, Baden and Homburg, are all to be shut off from their hitherto enormous revenues from this source. The latter place pays the government a fine of $350,000 a year, and the expenses of keeping the grounds in order is $35,000 per annum, all of which comes out of the unlucky gamesters. They tried to gain the favor of the Emperor, but he told them that he had nothing to do with the question, which had already been decided by the Reichsrath. The company now propose to move to Swiss ground to carry on their business.

General Beauregard, recently on a visit to Chicago, is reported to have stated that the only rifled cannon used in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was one which had been presented to the State of South Carolina by a gentleman from Charleston, then in England. It arrived in a vessel several days before the bombardment commenced, and was taken on shore in a small boat. It was a 10-pounder, and was the first rifled cannon ever used in this country. The queer shaped missiles created a sensation as they went whistling over and around Fort Sumter, and one of them, which entered a port-hole, was the subject of much study by the federal officers.

The New Jersey Railroad has been in use since 1834—thirty-seven years—and over 70,000,000 of passengers have been transported without loss of life or limb to any one inside the cars. It runs over one hundred and three regular trains daily, besides many extra ones. Sometimes over forty extra trains are run in one day. The road is operated by telegraphic signals, about three miles apart. No train is allowed to pass a signal station unless the operator at such station is advised, and signifies that the preceding train has passed the station three miles ahead. All the other safeguards in use before the introduction of telegraphic signals still remain in full use.

The colossal bronze statue of President Lincoln, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, will be unveiled on the 22d. An address will be made by Prof. I. C. Stillo, President of the Monument Association, and an oration delivered by Colonel William McMichael. The military have been requested to parade, and the exercises will close with a banquet. The statue was modeled by Randolph Rogers, at Rome, and cast in Munich, Bavaria. The President is represented sitting in a cushioned chair, facing the south. In the right hand is placed a quill pen, and in the left a scroll representing the Emancipation Proclamation. The figure is nine feet six inches high, and reflects great credit upon the artist, the face being an exact likeness, and the figure placed in a natural and easy position.

It is stated that the preparations for the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in London in June, 1872, are progressing satisfactorily. Dr. Wines, at the head of the movement, has had an interview with the French Government, and they propose to take the initiative and name themselves a National Committee, to take charge of the organization in France. Dr. Wines also received an invitation to read a paper on the subject of the Congress before the French Academy.

The city of Charlestown, Massachusetts, proposes to increase the area of its territorial limits about one hundred and fifty acres by reducing Bunker Hill and filling in certain pond and river flats. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at $3,221,771; but deducting the value of the mill pond lands and Mystic river flats, which are to be filled in, the net cost is set at $1,745,647. To carry out these plans a Catholic church must be lowered forty-six feet, and a cemetery adjoining it, which contains nearly 8,000 corpses, removed. The district proposed to be reduced contains about forty-five acres, and four hundred and seventy-nine buildings standing on it will have to be lowered. Bunker Hill has already been lowered fourteen feet, and should this scheme be consummated it will have been lowered sixty feet from its original height at the summit.

PERSONAL.

Weston, the pedestrian, is now the lion of Louisville. He is not only a great walker, but is said to be a splendid newspaper reporter. He happened to be in the office of the *Courier-Journal* late at night when a fire broke out. The best "leg man" of the office was starting for a hack, when Weston jumped up and said, "Stand still, I'll just step down and get the address from any one could object, he was off and down the stairs like a streak of lightning. He was a stranger in a strange city, but there was the light of the fire, and he a newspaper man. The consequence was he went for it. He brought back the fire and an accident occurrence besides. So says the *Courier-Journal*.

A lady correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Saratoga, tells us how to "do" the Kangaroo step: "First, you must draw back your shoulders up in your neck, lean back as far as you leaned forward when you did the Grecian bend, pin your elbows close to your sides, draw up the lower part of your forms in a line with your arms; now let your hands hang gracefully (you need a fan or *mouchoir* in one hand), and lean your head over one side (it must be a stiff lean as you would do if you had a boil on one side of your neck. After you have succeeded in getting into this position, affect a silly expression, if you are not fortunate enough to have it naturally, and walk with a swagger—quite a positive swag, as if your hips were turning on hinges. As this art requires much practice, I would advise you not to try it on the street, or in a public dining room, right away. Some of the ladies here do it beautifully, and it is surprising what a talent many of the gentlemen have for affecting the step. Unless you have pretty hands, with one of the right fingers covered with diamonds, don't try the flop.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott, formerly President of Washington County (Pa.) College, has been made Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of West Virginia.

Hon. W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, has become one of the editors of the Washington *Chronicle*.

It is reported that King Charles of Sweden is about to marry a daughter of the King of Denmark. If so, there will be a new "happy family"—for the King of Sweden's daughter is already married to the King of Denmark's son; the new bride-groom will therefore become his own daughter's brother-in-law, and the Danish Crown Prince will be the son of his own sister.

THE secession movement from the Episcopal Church, inaugurated a couple of weeks ago by the Rev. Mr. THALE, of Emanuel Church, New York City, and his congregation, gives evidences of spreading with great rapidity. Another Episcopal clergyman of New York, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, on Sunday last withdrew from that church, after an active ministry of twenty-seven years standing; while the reform has also spread to Chicago, in which city Rev. Dr. COOKE on the same day terminated his connection with his diocese, and adopted the Revised Book of Common Prayer, to whose features we made reference some days ago. A large number of other clergymen of distinguished learning, ability and piety, are also said to have determined to sever their canonical connection with the church upon the assembling of the General Convention, which meets in Baltimore early next month. The canon passed at the last General Convention, conferring the liberty upon the clergy with respect to courteous interchanges with ministers of other churches, the general tone of exclusiveness which prevails in the church, and the excessive punishment inflicted on ministers of standing and influence for omitting controverted expressions, or for preaching to non-episcopal congregations, appear to have awakened an earnest feeling, and to be a main cause of the movement in question. Of the progress and composition of the scheme, and of the influence which it may exert on the future of Episcopacy in this country, the action of the coming General Convention will be looked for with great interest. It is clear that a great emergency is at hand.

THE profound interest which is felt in the Massachusetts campaign gives value to the following figures, showing the vote in that State for the past three years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
William Claflin	139,121	74,106	79,519
John Q. Adams	63,206	50,735	48,680
Samuel E. Sumberlin	....	15,567	....
Wendell Phillips	....	....	21,946
All others	84	162	67

There is probably little doubt that John Quincy Adams will again be nominated by the Democracy. A well-informed Massachusetts journal estimates that the labor vote will reach ten thousand, and the prohibitory boiling vote about five thousand. It thinks Mr. Adams will fall considerably to the vote cast for him last year, but believes that the zebra party, which threw twenty-one thousand votes for Phillips, will not this year be able to muster fifteen thousand; and that, while Butler will probably get the bulk of the estimated fifteen thousand bolters, and may perhaps pick up ten thousand nominal Republican votes besides, the straight Republican vote will in all probability be larger than that of Governor Claflin last year. It sums up by allowing the Democrats sixty thousand votes, Butler's disorganizers twenty-five thousand, and predicting the election of the Republican nominee by twenty thousand plurality over Adams.

THE President of the Philadelphia Lincoln Monument Association, having been advised of the intention of the Republican Invincibles, a political organization, to participate as a club in the dedication of the monument, on the 22d instant, addressed a note to the President of the Invincibles, respectfully suggesting that the organization reconsider its resolution. The Monumenta Association had striven to avoid in their work anything that could be construed as partisan. They had erected the monument in a public park for the benefit of the public without distinction of party, and carrying out the same idea, they have wished to have at the dedication ceremonies "Democrats as well as Republicans, or rather citizens, who, disagreeing in other matters, can meet upon a common platform, where the object is honor to the memory of a great President." At a meeting of the Invincibles the matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

AN important order has recently been issued by the British Government, amending the rules established for testing the qualifications of applicants for admission to the civil service, which may perhaps furnish a hint to our own commissioners upon the subject. The new rule provides that after the candidate has passed his examination and received his certificate of qualification, he shall enter on a six months' period of probation, to test his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business. The candidate is not to be finally appointed to the public service, unless the six months' probation shall furnish satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed.

THE WATER WORKS.

Confession of Error and Stay of Execution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Well, the Water Ordinance, that child of especial care, as it was announced by Mr. Burgwin—that miracle of lucidity which the Councils were willing to take on trust, has followed the path of its predecessor of the Park, and gone down to "the tomb of all the Capulets"—or, perhaps, rather found its way into that limbo of vanities away in the moon, where the *crudities* of this sublunary sphere are supposed to be treasured up. The doctors essayed to *cure* the monster of its congenital deformities, until they discovered that, although it had engendered a commission, it had never been born itself. It was a happy escape. To mend it would have been impossible. "God mend me!" exclaimed the poet Pope as he stumbled, when a link boy was lighting him one night through the streets of London. "God *mend* you" replied the boy, "he can't do that; it would be much easier to *make* a new man."

The history of this ordinance, to vote away, according to President Oliver, probably four millions of dollars, as shown in the debates, is indeed a curious and a characteristic one. There is great inquiry and much talk about what Mr. Burgwin, who is a lawyer, very curiously calls "the original copy," by which he must have meant—if he meant anything —*the first copy*, and not the *original* of course, which would be no *copy* at all, or else no *original!* They want the *"correct"* ordinance, and the Clerk (Morrow) tells them that it was the *Dispatch proof*, and not the *original* ordinance that was passed by the Councils; or, in other words, that the *Dispatch* proof was the *original*, and the "original ordinance" was no ordinance at all; while Mr. Fleming affirms this statement by showing the "copy"—as printers call it —furnished to the official paper, and corresponding with the publication there—the result being that they *did* pass the very ordinance which they now repudiate, because they are obliged to confess it to be no better than an incoherent and unintelligible jumble.

It turns out, however, that it was not signed by either of the President's, even at the time of the election, Dr. Gross confessing that he had only signed it on the day of the then present meeting what he supposed to be the *original*, but what he had just now discovered to be only a *copy*, and President Oliver declaring that he had never signed at all, though both of them seem to have voted—by acclamation, too—at the election.

To correct it, however, so as to make it conform to his "original copy," Mr. Burgwin, who has already told them that a resignation is not operative unless accepted in joint convention, is invoked again to tell them—as the only man who was supposed to know—*what they really did pass*; and he comes accordingly prepared to make it correspond with the actual ordinance—*if there had been an ordinance*. What he would have made of it we do not know except so far as he informs them that "they were not to elect the Chairman of the Water Committee as a member of the Commission," but that they were to elect a member of the Select Council, who was to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Water Committees—which makes it worse, if anything, than it was before, because the law provides, *that the members of all the Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Presidents of the Councils*, while he proposes to elect the Chairman of the Water Committee by a joint vote of the whole!

We are to have another piece of apprentice work, however, at ordinance making, and in the mean while there is a *respite* or stay of execution which may be profitably employed perhaps in considering whether it is worth while to make a case for a writ of *ne exeat*, by electing men who are ineligible a second time, or whether a decent respect to public opinion ought not to suggest a reference of the whole question to the people.

But what must the people think of the figure which these gentlemen have been making while they are voting away millions of their money, or their capacity to deal even with hundreds as public guardians?

To vote away money seems to be a matter of course, so entirely easy and agreeable to all, that they do not pay even the slightest attention to the law, which provides that they shall increase no salary during the year and vote away no money except upon a bill, fully and distinctly read on three distinct and separate days, in the Council where it may be pending, unless *three-fourths* of the members present vote to dispense with the rules, and *two-fifths* at least of the *whole Council*, absent as well as present, approve the ordinance.

Thus when it is proposed to add to the salary of the superintendent of the water works by voting him a thousand dollars for *extra* services—as in the case of the official printers, who stand by them so faithfully—and Mr. McCandless objects that the ordinance must stand over under the law, the President sagely decides that a motion to "concur" was not within the law, which requires a resolution or ordinance to be read *three* times; and so the law is construed to mean that three readings in one Council is enough for both! Your readers may think I jest; but the fact is just as I have stated it, and this important law, which was intended as a guard for the people's money, is deliberately spit and trampled upon to the entire *satisfaction*, as the report says, of the Councils, whose serenity was immediately restored. If the Presidents make their warrant, and the Treasurer pays out the money on a resolution so passed, it will be, if I mistake not, at their own risk, in case any tax-payer should think it worth while to inquire through the courts, as the people of New York are just now doing, and they too will be compelled to do themselves some of these days, whether there is any law to govern the action of the Councils of Pittsburgh. A TAY-PAYER.

Of the fall trade in New York the *Bulletin* says: "Trade has continued good during the past week, and has not been marked by any feature worthy of especial note. Buyers are arriving from the South in considerable numbers, and the trade in that section is probably as well represented now as it will be at any time during the season. The Western trade is packing up somewhat, and more buyers are arriving daily, representing, in most instances, the larger retail dealers. The small trade comes in slowly, and the houses doing business with this class of dealers chiefly, are still comparatively quiet. A tour through the market, as late as eleven o'clock, almost any night, will find several of our principal houses open, and a small army of employees busily engaged in getting up bills, packing and shipping goods. The commission houses are shipping more goods than are noticed a week or two earlier, and the fall trade seems, at last, to have been fully inaugurated. Although the season opened somewhat later this year than usual, the trade has improved rapidly, and the present business is rather more active than that of the corresponding period last year."

THE general triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets in Baltimore early next month, will be a most interesting and probably a most exciting session. It will have to consider the report of the Committee on Rubrical Amendments, which is likely to provoke a discussion on some of the principal points on which the High Church and the Low church parties are at issue. The differences between Bishop Whitehouse and the Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, and the relations of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to his Bishop will also have to be settled, and the recent new departure of Rev. Mr. Thrall, and other ministers and congregations with respect to the revised Book of Common Prayer must be taken into consideration.

MR. GREELEY may tally one. The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives in its adhesion to him for President. His claims are weighed deliberately, and the following conclusion reached.

"For honesty, capacity, intelligence, nobility of character, a quick and active interest in all that affects the individual and social welfare of men, and which will promote the industrial, educational and political exaltation of the nation, Mr. Greeley has no peer. His policy would be as broad and as liberal as his ideas, and his election would do more to consolidate the North and South and bring about an era of good feeling and fellowship than any other circumstance likely to happen. We have had the grip of the strong hand; let us try the virtues of the warm and generous one."

THE collection of phrophecies concerning France and Frenchmen being now in order, the following relative to M. Thiers, are apropos. It is astonishing what a number of seers there are in the world, after one has counted them up:

"About thirty years ago, a younger Bulwer wrote a book, which he closed with an apostrophe to Thiers, calling him the future savior of France. Nearly at the same time, a French biographical series, bringing the story of his life down to his withdrawal from the Cabinet of Louis Philippe on the Eastern question, says: 'If ever a serious conflict arises between the great powers during the lifetime of this Minister, M. Thiers will prove equal with all his faculties, be the man of the situation.'"

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of the 12th inst., says: "But a few days ago we published the account of the sale of a cargo of corn shipped to England *via* New Orleans, upon which the snug profit of nearly fifteen hundred dollars was made. Since then, on the 29th ult., the ship Pocahontas cleared with 13,972 bushels of corn from the same port for Liverpool, and on the 7th inst., the bark Moneta, with 14,700 bushels of corn in bulk and 10,000 bushels corn in sacks sailed from the same port for Liverpool. There seems to be a steady outward flow of corn to Europe now *via* the great water route. The Moneta was loaded at the New Orleans elevator, and her contents will be delivered in Liverpool safe and sound, netting a large profit to the shipper, without doubt, as the market is steadily advancing."

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA is alive to the importance of the canvass and the necessity for a full vote. From all quarters the news is encouraging. Especially is this the case in Allegheny. That stronghold of Republicanism, with all differences healed and the utmost harmony prevailing, will give more than its usual majority. For the first time in several years the Pittsburgh journals are a unit in support of the regular ticket.—*Philadelphia Press.*

We wish as much could be said of the Republican journals of Philadelphia. But, as we assured the *Press* will "do her whole duty," it don't seem to make much difference.

THE first lot of Australian wool ever brought to California has just come, being 50,000 pounds, and costing about fifteen cents a pound in Australia and one cent a pound for freight. Another lot of 200,000 pounds has been ordered. These wools will not remain in California, but will be worked over and shipped East. For, prosperous as are California woolen manufacturers, she is a wool-producing rather than a wool-consuming State.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of day and night is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or india rubber, sensibly feels those tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few if any cases of epidemic fever are known in localities where it is in common use. As it be comes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, those diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Fall and Winter Importation
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, SILKS
AND
Millinery Goods,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND MISSES'
HATS AND BONNETS,
237 and 239 West Baltimore Street,
Offer the LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice, variety and cheapness, comprising the Latest European Novelties.
☞ Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand. D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand. O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Hobleus and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Chalmin, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Julliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling,
Lawrenceville and Evergreen
NARROW GAUGE
Steam Railway.
Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the LAWRENCEVILLE AND EVERGREEN RAILWAY COMPANY are now open at the following places, viz:
JNO. J. GILLESPIE & CO'S,
No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
Corner of Eleventh and Penn streets.
ALLEGHENY BANK,
Corner

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, September 14, 1871.

Some of the banks and private bankers report a more active demand for money. A good deal of currency is being shipped to country banks, and inquiries as to future accommodations, if needed. Rates for money loaned are not changed, and the street sees very little of acceptable paper, which can now be readily placed at bank. Transactions in local stocks are very light. There seems to be little disposition among holders to sell the well established dividend-paying stocks. A lot of 100 shares Columbia oil stock was sold to-day at $20 per share, which is about the ruling price.

—Governments were marked down another fraction or two to-day, and closed rather dull.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115	115	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	90¾
Central Pacific Railroad	103¾
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—This being the regular day for the treasury sales of gold in New York, we are informed, were put in for nine and a half millions, and four millions were sold. Although this was two millions more than the published programme for the month announced, yet so great was the scarcity of gold there was little change in the price from. Some of the New York papers are asking the question if they are going to have another Black Friday? It is stated that in all essential elements they declare the situation to be the same. Then the supply of gold in the banks was about $16,000,000; now it is $10,700,000, or $5,300,000 less; in which important respect the market stands more exposed to speculative tampering than it was two years ago. This difference, however, is compensated by the fact that then the September sales of coin by the Treasury were only $3,000,000, while for this month they amount to $8,000,000. Then, as now, there was an active and dangerous speculation in the stock market, well calculated to foster a combination in gold. Then, also, the importations were large and the demand for coin for custom duties acted as a heavy drain on the market; the situation now is much worse in this respect, inasmuch as the customs receipts of the month of August, and of September, 1869, by fully $5,000,000. Now, as then, the merchants are large borrowers of gold, an extensive "short" interest, thereby created, which affords the professional speculators an occasion for "cornering" the market. Now, as then, there is a clique manipulating the market to turn the crisis to account. Whether the parties to the combination are as heroic as were the Gould-Fisk clique, remains to be seen.

—The New York *Times* says: In Wall street the condition of affairs around the City Hall has a more or less depressing effect on the Stock market, and though the early sales of the railways on the Stock Exchange this morning were something firmer than on Monday and so continued until after two o'clock, it is not yet known how far the speculators are connected with the Tammany Ring, or what amount of Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Hannibal and St. Joseph, &c., they have hypothecated in and around the street and with the Tammany banks uptown, but that this class of speculators will soon have to look about for other means of carrying their favorite stocks seems not improbable. In most of the New York and Western roads, the feeling is moderately confident. The Wabash stock jumped up to 65¾ per cent. at one time this morning. The Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Company have solicited proxies for the Wabash election, and this is construed to mean war upon Mr. A. Boody and his old colleagues, thus leaving the result of the election in sufficient doubt to create a lively time in the stock.

—The *Tribune* says: Various rumors are abroad respecting the coming election for directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road, but we have it on what we regard as good authority that there will be no essential change in the present constitution of the Board; whose management has been judicious and conducive to the permanent well being of the road. The Vanderbilt influence, about which so much has been said, if exerted at all, will, it is believed, be in favor of the re-election of most of the present Board.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	11 0	11 0	100	100	100	100
Do. Scrip	92	92	92	92	92	92
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Hartford						
Mich. Cent.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114	114¾	114¾
Lake Shore						
Illinois Cent.	121¾	121¾	121¾	122	122	122¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
C. & N. W.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. pref.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	110	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do. pref	82	82¾	82¾	83¾	82	83¾
Tol. & Wabash						
Fort Wayne	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ohio & Miss.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.						
Do. first		122		121¾		
Do. second						
R., H. & Erie		100¾				
Cent. of Cal.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Canton						
W. U. Tel.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Wells, Fa.						
American Ex.	52	52	52	52	52	52
U. S. Ex.	76	76	76	76	76	76
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Sixes, Jan.	134	134	134	134	134	134
Price of gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	57¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 14, 1871. }

REMARKS—The operations at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day were as follows:

1 car shelled corn, high mixed	$ 63	₰ bush.
1 car white oats, in bulk on track	44	₰ bush.
2 cars tight pressed hay	24 00	₰ ton.
1 car No. 1 barley, spring, to arrive, free in elevator	80	₰ bush.
1 car white oats in sacks	44	₰ bush.
5 car white oats free in elevator	44	₰ bush.
2 cars w i t e oats free in elevator	43½	₰ bush.
2 cars barley free in elevator	p t	₰ bush.

The market is generally unchanged on all leading articles, and we omit our extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

We have no change to make in the condition of the market for crude iron. The demand continues active, and there is a very firm feeling with a decidedly upward tendency on all irons, more especially on Scotch and soft brands. The amount of Scotch now in the market is quite limited, while new supplies are difficult to obtain, and we would not be surprised to find it quoted at $41 within a short time. The advance here does not correspond with that noted at Montreal, and we anticipate an advance during the next week. Lake Superior irons of well known brands are in active demand, but those not fully established as reliable are generally neglected. The stock all round is short as compared with the demand and a general advance is quite probable.

Bar iron and nails are moving freely at previous quotations. The action of the Manufacturers' Convention at Philadelphia, has not in any way affected this market; but if the advance agreed upon is concurred in at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, Cleveland will doubtless respond to it. We quote bar at 3½@ rates; nails at $3 62½@3 90.—*Commercial Review*, 13th.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Tobacco active: sales 173 hhds; lugs $7 00@8 00; low to medium leaf $8 25@15 50. Bagging quiet and steady at 17½@18½c. Cotton firm and inactive; middling held at 20c. Flour dull and lower; extra family firm at $6 75. Wheat firm at $1 15@1 20 for prime to choice and white. Corn firm at 56c for car and shelled. Oats firm at 36c. Rye firm at 70c on arrival. Provisions firm with but few buyers for round lots and only light order demand; mess pork held at $12 50@12 75; cash bacon shoulders 9½c; sides clear rib and clear 13½c; packed; hams 16@16½c. Hogged. Lard 9½@10c. Whisky 91c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113⅞.

NEW YORK, September 14—P. M.

MONEY

A little lower and more active to-day, in consequence of the increase of business at the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange lower.

GOLD.

Gold active, opening at 113⅞, selling up to 114¼, and closing at 113⅛@113⅝. Loans were at from 1-32 per cent. per day to 2 per cent. per annum for use. Clearings $18,000,000. The Government yielded to the demands of merchants to-day and sold $4,000,000 gold at from 113-31-32 to 114 06. The bids amounted to $9,375,000 at from 112 28 to 114 06.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	114
5-20s, 1862	115	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	115	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	115	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅞		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, with but little change in price.

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	63
Tennessees, old	69½	North Carolinas, old	43½
Tennessees, new	62½	North Carolinas, new	24
Virginias, 6s	69½		

STOCKS.

The fluctuations in the stock market have all been on a higher range than those of yesterday, although at times the market has been weak. The pivot point of the market is now in Lake Shore, which has fluctuated between 114¾ @ 115. The strength of this stock is due to the expectation that at the early day the terms of the lease of $15,000,000 new stock will be made public. The short interest has very largely increased during the past few days. The market at the close was heavy in Northwest shares and generally weak in other leaders. There was a suspicion of a future beyond general dullness. Among the miscellaneous shares Quicksilver declined from 3 to ¼ in common and from 8¾ to 8¾ for preferred.

W. U. Telegraph	55¾	Rock Island	110¾
Quicksilver	8¾	St. Paul	62¾
Mariposa	4	St. Paul, pref	82¾
Preferred	8	Fort Wayne	86
Adams Express	67½	Wabash	65
Wells Fargo Express	84	Preferred	80
Amer'n Express	58½	Fort Wayne	100¾
U. S. Express	76	Terre Haute	44
Pacific Mail	55¾	Preferred	59
New York Central	94¾	Chicago & Alton	104¾
New York Cent. Scrip	94¾	Preferred	121
Erie	24¾	Ohio and Miss	44¾
Preferred	60	Cleve., Col. and Cin	89
Harlem	120	Cleve. and Pittsburg	90¾
Preferred	128	Lake Shore	114¾
Reading	114¾	Michigan Southern	90¾
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	39¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	Central Pacific Bonds	103
Northwestern	79¾	Union	90¾
Northwestern Pref'd	89¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 14, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and stronger, but irregular at $1 07@1 08; seller October at $1 08½@1 09; seller November at $1 09½@1 10; rejected nominal at 90c. No 3 spring active and steady; seller October at $1 01@1 01½; seller November at $1 03½@1 04. No 2 spring at $1 08@1 08½ cash or September, and 47¾@47⅞c October.

CORN—Active and higher by 3c. No 2 mixed 47¼c cash or September, and 47¾@47⅞c October.

OATS—No 2 firmer and active at 30@31c.

RYE—Steady; seller at 62c.

BARLEY—No 2 unsettled and irregular at 61¾c.

HIGHWINES—Lower; sales at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12 75@13 00. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Dry salted shoulders 6¾c loose.

Receipts active and firmer at at $4 10@4 65; receipts 7,000; shipments 5,000.

CATTLE—Active and steady at $2 25@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 14—Cotton firm; middling uplands 21¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State at $5 45@5 90; common to fair extra do $5 90@6 20; good to choice do $6 45@7 00; white western extra $7 05@7 75; white extra $8 00@8 50; fancy do $8 75@9 00; round hoop ohio extra $6 50@7 50; St. Louis extra $6 50@7 50; choice do $7 60@8 50; Western extra $6 50@7 50; choice do $7 60@8 50; Canada $6 50@7 50; fancy do $7 60@8 50. Rye quiet and firm; western $3 75@4 00; Canada $4 00@4 25. Barley quiet and firm; western nominal. Corn quiet and firm; western mixed 54@55c; yellow western 56@57c; white western 57@58c. Oats active and advanced; western 35@36c; Canada 36@37c; Jersey 38@39c. Beef quiet and firm; western $9 00@12 00; Chicago $10 00@12 00. Pork dull and declined; fair to prime mess $13 00@13 50; extra prime $13 50@14 00; old mess $14 00@14 50; new do $14 00@14 50; extra $11 00@14 00. Hams $18 00@18 50. Lard dull and declined; prime steam 9c; kettle 9½@9¾c. Butter dull and heavy; Ohio 16@20c; Western reserve 20@23c; State 18@22c. Cheese firm at 8@11c. Whisky dull at $1 06@1 07. Rice quiet at 8@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; Cuba 8½@9c; Porto Rico 9½@9¾c; Muscovado 8½@9c; New Orleans 8½@9c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio 19@20c; gold 19½@20c; Laguayra 19½@20c; gold 20@20½c. Tallow dull and declined; 8½@8¾c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 12½c; refined 24½c; benzine 29½c. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 11-32d; flour 2s 6d; wheat 10d; corn 9d.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, September 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented but few changes worthy of special note. The demand was by no means extensive, merely to meet the current wants on previous engagements. Refiners contend that there is no money in manufacturing refined and selling at the present prices. The raw material must either decline or the manufactured increase before they will be justified in running their works. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

The current rates are: Spot, 12c; September, 12c; S. O., all year, 11¾@11¾c; B. O., all year, 12¾@ 12¾c; Parker's, $4 60; Foster's, $4 62; Lower Creek, $4 70; Oil City, $4 85 per barrel.

SALES.

2,000 bbls Fosters	$4 67
500 bbls Fosters	4 69
1,000 bbls Parkers	4 69

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation. Prices are very uncertain. Spot, 23¾c; September, 23¾c; October, 24c; November, 24c.

Sales 1,000 bbls September ..... 23¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, September 14.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary on lower creek held at 4 12½@4 75; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, September 14.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 14.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65.

TITUSVILLE, September 14.—Market firm at $4 40@ 4 45 on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Market firm; September 23¾@24c; cases 27½c; October 24½c; November 24½c; crude 13¼c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, September 14.—Market very quiet though firm, the asking price to-day is a trifle in advance of yesterday's prices. Refined 24@24½c for cargoes. The crude market is unchanged at 14c asked, and 13½c bid. No sales yet reported.

BOSTON, September 14.—Market very quiet but firm, both buyers and sellers inactive, but sellers firm in their views. We quote Church Run at $4 50; Titusville, $4 75; Parkers, $4 75.

PARKERS LANDING, September 14.—Market quiet at $4 75 to $4 90.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Market quiet at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 14.—Market quiet, with a little better feeling than yesterday; offering at $4 10 to $4 15; asked $4 90; sales 2,500 bbls at $4 75.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	89
J. K. Barbour	Standard Oil Works	81
J. S. Barbour	Standard Oil Works	80
J. S. Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	154
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	80
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	83
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	80
H. McKelvy	Comos Oil Works	161
H. McKelvy	Comos Oil Works	80
Wm. Stewart	Nonpareil Oil Works	474
Lockhart, F. & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	159
T. Hackett	Hutchinson Oil Works	289

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Brilliant Oil Works.	Bbls.	Standard Oil Works.
321	Standard Oil Works	321	Peerless Oil Works
322	Peerless Oil Works	154	Liberty Oil Works
234	Liberty Oil Works	80	Comos Oil Works
161	Hutchinson Oil Works	289	
474	Hutchinson Oil Works	289	

Total, bbls..... 2,869

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, September 13, 1871.

J. M. Reiter, 104 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. McKelvy & Co, 198 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Farrell, Logan, S & Co, 100 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 338 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm. Heidelmier, K & Co, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 530 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 390 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 1,870

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Union Oil Refining Co., 396 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, September, 14, 1871. }

Up to this writing the tone and general characteristics of the market differs little from those of last week. The receipts of all grades of cattle were sufficient to meet the demand, as was also the case for shipping on Eastern account. There has been but little variation in prices, the better grades being very firm and a shade up. Common grades were plenty, and sold rather slow, whilst good stock went off readily. A number of Eastern buyers were on the market, who made liberal purchases, which had the effect of causing a firm market. In the event of the arrivals not being heavy, the prospect is fair for the balance of the week. We give below sales of cattle as reported, with weight and prices.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	17,940	4 40@22	16,700
55	58,280	4 25@ 9	8,250
20	20,700	4 70@ 4	8,440
83	82,300	4 50@2	38,000
19	19,930	4 35@ 5	10,000
48	48,810	5 35@0	18,450
48	46,560	5 35	

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	18,260	5 20@ 30	17	16,940	5 25
18	20,270	5 @3 10	9	9,160	4 25
40	41,840	4 60@ 5	40	41,800	4 60
59	60,370	4 17@ 16	18	18,280	5 20
19	17,760	4 70@ 5	4	3,960	4 25
49	39,620	4 25			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	20,420	5 00@ 34	7	42,560	5 30
30	31,090	5 00@ 14	17	16,970	5 35
17	17,400	4 50@ 20	8	18,250	4 30
18	20,730	4 00@ 40	4	4,120	4 50
46	39,280	4 70@ 21	18	18,380	4 10
18	20,140	4 00@ 60	18	20,350	4 40
7	6,270	4 00@ 18	4	20,440	4 20

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

24	21,250	4 00@ 17	17	17,420	4 25
14	13,940	4 00@ 8	8	8,380	4 75
16	20,960	4 45@ 13	7	10,670	5 25

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

16	21,720	6 00@ 15	16	16,020	4 85
22	19,300	4 25@ 18	18	20,660	4 80
16	20,460	6 00@ 21	19	19,180	5 15
13	16,850	5 50@ 17	17	21,340	5 25

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Campbell to Dalton	55	61,830	5 35
Hockett to Broadhurst	20	18,310	4 17
Mann to Fry	14	16,430	5 25
Campbell to Ditter	44	38,270	4 10
Campbell to Bear	17	21,220	4 60
Campbell to Bear	18	19,340	4 60
Ault to Klemens	15	12,310	4 25
Campbell to Kelly	24	26,460	4 50
Greer to Lutkins	35	41,560	4 00
	20	20,300	4 00

Hogs.

There has been no change in the market worthy of special note, prime heavy corn-fed hogs being in steady demand at full prices. Good corn-fed Yorkers also were in fair demand, but other grades were of little sought after, and sold at low figures. Quotations as follows: Philadelphia hogs $5 00@5 15; good Yorkers $4 60@4 75; grassers $4 40@4 50. The following sales are reported, from which the reader can gather an idea of the rulings of the market:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. sold

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
71	21,180	5 10@ 68	15	15,020	4 40
111	34,000	4 75@ 76	18	20,120	5 10
93	12,430	4 70@ 26	6	6,040	5 15
25	8,340	4 60@23	4	4,020	4 75
64	12,570	4 90@ 49	12	12,000	4 75
107	24,100	4 90@ 75	18	20,420	4 50
48	9,810	4 90@ 42	8	10,420	4 50
82	14,080	4 55@ 95	9	9,030	4 40
111	27,950	4 65@ 02	20	20,030	4 80
90	24,620	5 15@14	22	22,960	4 70
64	13,550	4 90@ 99	7	7,260	4 60

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

47	10,720	4 45@ 33	8	8,140	4 45
48	9,950	5 00@ 51	8	8,260	4 75
47	10,110	5 10@ 53	11	11,450	4 75
44	10,900	5 10@ 53	8	8,240	4 80

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

61	15,970	4 90@ 99	24	24,020	4 45
126	24,760	4 75@ 14	12	12,800	4 50
48	9,400	4 40@ 80	22	22,470	5 20
87	24,770	4 45@ 41	11	11,500	4 75
17	4,600	5 12@ 27	6	6,340	4 70
18	4,200	5 15@ 14	3	3,000	4 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

39	7,000	4 45@ 73	19	19,520	5 05
13	4,700	5 10@ 30	5	5,440	4 95
216	65,210	5 10@ 70	23	23,880	5 15
68	13,520	5 20@ 30	18	20,930	4 80
48	14,350	4 50			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

47	9,460	4 50@35		33,800	5 15
69	15,980	4 75@			

Sheep.

The light supply has caused the market to rule firm, and prices a shade higher than those ruling last week; fair to good bringing 4@4½c; prime extra, 5@5½c; fancy, 5¾@6c. The following sales were made by the dealers named:

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
127	17,780	5 10@ 20	17	17,460	5 12
201	19,940	5 30@33		17,460	5 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

1	8,880	4 40@ 90		7,580	4 50
121	17,720	5 30@36		9,540	5 35
103	9,540	4 00@50		18,500	5 25
204	21,020	4 75@ 25		16,940	5 30
120	17,220	4 90@ 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

104	17,800	5 00@13		8,980	4 65
99	9,900	5 00@10		9,900	4 70
101	10,220	4 90@00		11,020	4 75

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

200	20,450	5 10@08		16,100	4 70
99	9,900	5 00@			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

107	20,560	4 90@20		21,400	4 75
103	9,540	4 25@03		10,220	4 85
104	10,220	4 75@25		11,020	4 90
101	8,130	5 00@			

These Are the Leading Prices AT

EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00			
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00			
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00			
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.					
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	

DEPARTMENT STORE,

NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET.

L. D. HARBAUGH, R. B. PETTY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

158 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Collections promptly attended to.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES—

RECEIVING DAILY,

FRESH JERSEY SWEET POTATOES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEATHERS,

AND

BEESWAX,

ALL GRADES,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

202 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 14, 1871.

River two feet six inches and stationary. Weather cool and raining. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Brill	Bougher	Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Brill	Bougher	Geneva.

Monongahela—Twenty-two inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva, West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE river remains about the same as last noted. The weather has been changeable, with an occasional shower. On the upper landing trade was brisk, freights being plenty.

THE WRECK of the Mollie Hambleton was sold by the Sheriff on the 5th inst, for $500 to A. P. Coffin.

THE favorite passenger steamer Geneva, Captain M. A. Cox, takes her departure this day at 8 A. M. Passengers will treat this to finish.

PHILO YOUNG will have charge of the office of the Great Republic next season. The Great Republic is now building at $75,000 cost.

HORNER, WOODS & Co. purchased of P. M. Dougherty, of Louisville, the towboat Sam Merwin, for $45,000.

THE fine steamer Messenger is offered for sale at a bargain. She is in first rate condition. For further particulars inquire of Captain Wm. Dean.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ SPEARING HIMSELF.—A fourth interest in the wrecking boat Ajit has been sold to Wm. Hamilton, J. Kountz and H. K. Haslett & Co. for $6,250.

SENSIBLE.—Mr. Levy Dix, a well known Cincinnati and St. Louis steamboat man, has invested $2,000 in fifty acres of splendid farming land seventy miles back of Newport.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the steamer Lorena is offered for sale by Captain S. Shuman and James Rees, Esqs. The Lorena is a good boat and can be obtained at a bargain.

THE tug Wm. Barhart, en route from Ironton to Louisville with a tow of pig iron, broke her wrists and cylinder head above Madison last Saturday, and was towed to Madison, where she is being repaired.

VICKSBURG, September 12.—The Merchants' Wharfboat sank this morning at 6 A. M., with a large amount of freight on board. She will probably be raised in a few days. Warm and clear. River falling.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and five P. M. These boats have superior accommodations, and are in

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Austro-German Alliance.

Italy Declines to Participate.

Absorption of Venetia and Lombardy Threatened.

The Effect in Diplomatic Circles.

The Austro-German Secret Alliance—Italy Declines to Become a Party—Bismarck Threatens to Absorb Venetia and Lombardy—Great Uneasiness in Diplomatic Circles.

BERLIN, September 14.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles that the secret alliance entered into by Bismarck and Von Beust on the part of the Governments of Germany and Austria, is in opposition to the alleged coalition between France and Russia. It is also stated that Italy was invited by Bismarck to become a party to the Austro-German alliance, but the invitation was declined by King Victor Emanuel, who preferred observing a policy of neutrality rather than join in an alliance with Germany. It is further stated that in consequence of this refusal on the part of Italy the German Premier now threatens the absorption of the Italian provinces of Venetia and Lombardy into the Austro-German territories. These statements cause great uneasiness in diplomatic circles, and further developments regarding the alliance and looming differences with Italy are awaited with great anxiety.

The Recent Negotiations.

VERSAILLES, September 14.—In the Assembly today Remusat submitted as the result of the recent negotiations a bill authorizing Thiers to conclude with Emperor William of Germany a customs treaty, which embraces in its provisions Alsace and Lorraine. The immediate consequences of the treaty will be the evacuation of the departments of Aube, Cote D'Or and Jura, and the reduction of the number of German soldiers in France to fifty thousand. The Assembly declared the urgency of the bill.

The Status of Bohemia.

VIENNA, September 14.—The Provincial Diets of the Empire have opened their sessions. The Constitutional Deputies of upper Austria, Moravia and Carmola absented themselves from their respective diets. In the Bohemian Diet an imperial rescript was read, which was received with enthusiastic cheering. In it the Emperor expresses his desire for the settlement of the status of Bohemia, and declares his willingness to recognize her rights by public coronation and the taking of the oath at Prague, and by consenting to new electoral and national bills.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Board of Directors of the Distillers' Manufacturing Company have been in session in Cincinnati for several days. The members of the Company during July, produced 2,745,300 gallons of spirits, while outsiders in the same States produced only 422,000 gallons. The association favors consolidation of taxes and cash collections.

The name of the man who murdered Carl and Mary Weisemburg at Franklin, DeKalb county, Ill., on Monday, and then committed suicide, was Carl Donnefield. He lived with the Weisemburgs and conducted their farm for them, with the understanding that when they died all the property they left should be his. The parties quarreled recently, and the farm was sold to a man named Meyers. The murdered couple were over sixty years of age. They came to this country from Prussia twelve years ago.

At Ehrenburg, Arizona, a desperado named Henry Donehoo was shot dead while pursuing a merchant to murder him.

The display of machinery at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition is said to be the best ever seen in this country. The premiums on cotton amount to $2,450.

The Board of Magistrates of Mason county, Ky., yesterday voted to subscribe $400,000 to the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company.

The Coroner's jury sitting in St. Louis on the case of Mrs. Philomena Flood, who died last Monday from injuries received by a collision between a train and a wagon load of picnickers on the 4th inst., rendered a verdict last evening, exonorating the officers and employees of the train, declaring the wagon driver to blame, but censuring the railroad company for not having a sign board at the railroad crossing.

Horace Greeley delivered an address before the Northwestern Agricultural Association at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday.

A meeting will be held in Cincinnati to-day for the purpose of organizing a Cotten Exchange.

L. L. Weir, of Lewiston county, Ala., was taken from his home by five masked men, a few days ago, who, after whipping him, tied him in a stream of water until nearly drowned, tied him to a tree in a swamp and left him to starve. Weir was found on Wednesday nearly dead from hunger and exhaustion.

The Pharmaceutical Convention at St. Louis spent the greater part of yesterday in listening to scientific papers and discussing them.

The Taylor-Winship crew publish a challenge offering to row any crew in Canada for five hundred a side at Lachine, to come off October 24. Very little interest was manifested in the race at Montreal yesterday.

Lawrenceburg, Indiana, yesterday withdrew its petition to the Court to allow Deposits to have the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad declared bankrupt. Perkins, Livingston & Post, of New York, have also withdrawn their petition for the same purpose.

H. Hattersley, of Cleveland, died yesterday morning from the effects of carelessness on the part or a druggist's clerk. Mr. H. went to the druggist for two bottles of medicine—one for internal, the other for external use. The clerk carelessly changed the labels, and Hattersley, taking the wrong medicine internally, it caused his death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1871.

OVERLOADING STREET CARS A CRIME.

In the Court of Special Sessions to-day, Justice Dowling found the conductor and driver of a car guilty of cruelty to animals in carrying an excessive load of passengers. Sentence was deferred.

A NEW TAMMANY PARTY.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien has issued a circular calling for a secret meeting at Apollo Hall to-night for the purpose of organizing a Democratic and Tammany party. Among those invited were Judge Ledwith, Joseph Blumenthal, ex-Aldermen Toomey and Walsh, Congressmen Brooks, Cavanaugh and Fullerlett. Only the last two mentioned accepted the invitation. Very few persons attended the meeting, the proceedings of which were secret.

POLITICAL.

Complexion of the California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—The latest returns indicate that the Democrats will have two majority in the Senate. The Republicans claim a majority on joint ballot. The committee selected to recount the votes in San Francisco developed nothing fraudulent beyond the silver with which the name of Badlam, the taxpayers' candidate for assessor, had been erased from about twenty ballots, the erasure not showing till some hours after the ballot was deposited.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—River four feet nine. Steady rain this afternoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Arrived—Bermuda, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Bermuda, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson; Charmer, Evansville. River still falling, with less than four feet on Portland bar and fifteen inches in the chute. Raining steadily until 3 P. M., when it ceased; indications to-night of more rain.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis and St. Luke, Jefferson City; Mary E. Poe, Red river; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Illinois river; Fannie Lewis and Allee, Missouri river; Colorado; Vicksburg. Departed—Alice, Kansas City; City of Pekin, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Emilie Labarge, Vicksburg; Nile, Cambridge. River falling slowly. Rain last night and showers to-day and cooler.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at this house, since Mr. Collins commenced his engagement, has steadily increased. Mr. Collins's abilities as an actor and vocalist are well known and highly appreciated here. To-night he takes his benefit, when "The Irish Attorney" and "His Last Legs" will form a very attractive bill, and please all who attend. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The rush to this house is unabated, it being again jammed last night. Mr. Jefferson's benefit to-night will be attended by an audience remarkable alike for numbers and intelligence. "Rip Van Winkle" will be performed at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

VARIETIES.—Milburn, Coburn and the company under Mr. Aims's direction appeared to another full house last night. The entertainment was a very satisfactory one to the audience. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

MRS. J. A. OATE'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY.—Our Buffalo exchanges report a great success for this company, which is now playing its third engagement in that city. The Academy of Music is crowded nightly, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested over the excellent performances given by Mrs. Oates and her troupe. On Monday night next this fine combination will, as we have before stated, commence an engagement at the Academy of Music House in this city. Extensive preparations are being made for placing the opening piece upon the stage in fine style, and we feel confident from the promises made by Mr. Hess, who has never yet disappointed us, that we are to have a week of rare enjoyment. Music rare and well rendered, charmingly interspersed with glorious fun, will doubtless be presented in a refined and tasteful manner, are what is promised as throughout this engagement.

The stock company of the Opera House will visit Johnstown during the engagement here of Mrs. Oates and company.

Did Not Leave on Time.

Yesterday Alderman Neeper had a visit from Charles Rodney, who made an information against John Palmer, charging him with forcible entry and detainer. The allegations are that Rodney occupied a house belonging to Palmer, and that recently the landlord gave the tenant fifteen days notice to leave. Rodney did not fulfil the provisions of the notice, and as a consequence Palmer entered the house and threw a portion of the furniture out on the street. For this alleged action on the part of Mr. Palmer Mr. Rodney brings suit. The case will be heard in a few days.

ON Saturday night last, Mrs. Herrington, a boarding house keeper in the Seventeenth ward, had stolen from her premises a pocket-book containing one hundred and two dollars, and some checks and other valuable papers. Yesterday she appeared before the Mayor, and charged William and John Ellis with the larceny. The young men boarded at the house, and a day or two ago removed some of their clothing to the house of one of their friends, and at once aroused suspicion. Officers Ruch and Ivers were dispatched to arrest the parties, and found them on Wainwright's Island, where they were employed. Officer Ruch conveyed the prisoners to the lock-up, while officer Rivers proceeded to the place where John had stowed his clothes, and after a short search found ninety-five dollars in one of his pants pockets. Some of the notes were identified by Mrs. Herrington. The thieves will have a hearing this morning.

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CHLORALUM prevents contagion; is useful in all small-pox cases. Sold at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, September 14, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r.	Change 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hours.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure.	Force, approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	01	47	8	E	13	.81	3	C
Cairo	30.04	10	68	7	N. W	12	.72	3	C
Chicago, Ill	30.16	01	53	8	N. E	11	.80	3	C
Cincinnati, O	30.08		51	8	N. E	9	.81	3	C
Cleveland, O	30.09	07	55	8	N. E	7	.84	3	C
Davenport, Iowa	30.18	02	57	8	N. E	7	.90	3	C
Detroit, Mich	30.15	05	57	8	N. E	12	.72	3	C
Louisville	29.98	02	65	3	N. E				C
Memphis	29.94	01	74						C
Nashville, Tenn	30.03	04	74						A
New Orleans, La	30.01	05	78	2	E	8	.92	2	C
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.30	07	59	8	E	10	.82	3	C
Shreveport, La	29.76	04	76	3					A
St. Louis, Mo	30.05	07	69	3	N. W	7	.91	2	C
St. Paul	30.19	01	53	3	N. E	5	.81	2	C
Vicksburg, Miss	30.10	07	79	3	E	5	.92	2	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Statement of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow; 7, mixed.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

IMPORTANT OIL CASE.

Forty Thousand Barrels of Oil in Litigation—David Hostetter vs. Warden, Frew & Co.—Equitable Relief Asked For—The Document Filed, &c.

The following document, which fully explains itself, was yesterday filed in the office of Prothonotary Ross:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. No. —, September Term, 1871. In Equity. Between David Hostetter, Plaintiff, versus William G. Warden, William Frew and Charles Lockhart, Co-partners as Warden, Frew & Co., Defendants: To the Honorable the Judges of said Court:

Your orator complains and says:

1. That on or about the 16th day of October, A. D. 1869, he directed the said defendants, who were oil brokers carrying on business in the city of Pittsburgh, to purchase for him forty thousand barrels of Refined Petroleum, and ship the same abroad, for sale to the most available market in Europe.

2. In pursuance of said order, the said defendants afterwards, to wit: By letter of October 22, 1869, advised me that they had purchased in their own name, but on my account, forty thousand barrels of refined petroleum to be delivered and shipped in the months of October, November and December, 1869, from the persons named and for the prices stated in said letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made part hereof, marked "Exhibit A."

THE AMOUNT ADVANCED.

3. That afterwards, to wit: On the 29th day of October, A. D. 1869, I advanced and paid to the said defendants the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on account of said purchase, and received from said defendants a receipt for the same, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit B," and made part hereof.

4. I ordered said oil as it was received from the parties from whom it was purchased, or within three days thereafter, to be shipped on board vessels, and conveyed to a foreign market for sale.

5. I was advised by said defendants they had received said oil on the days and the times mentioned, in said advice of October 29, 1869, and that the same was shipped by them on board of vessels, consigned to different seaport towns in Europe, to parties of whom Christian Bolk, of New York, and Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., were the agents.

6. That so soon as said oil was delivered on board of vessels, as aforesaid, the said consignees, through their agents aforesaid, advanced and paid to said defendants the sum of eleven dollars per barrel upon each barrel shipped, amounting to the sum of four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

THE OIL SOLD.

7. That said oil has long since been all sold by said consignees, and the proceeds remitted and paid to said defendants.

8. That the proceeds of said sales were largely in excess of the said eleven dollars per barrel, so made by said consignees, but how much I am unable definitely to say, as said defendants have never rendered to me in full the accounts of said sales.

9. That the said defendants have never paid or accounted to me for any part of the said sum so by me advanced, nor for the money advanced by my consignees, nor for the money received by them on the final sale of said oil, and still unjustly retain the entire proceeds of said adventure.

10. That the said defendants are largely indebted to me as brokers and factors as aforesaid, and have neglected and refused to account to me for the moneys aforesaid, or any part thereof, although often requested so to do.

THE ORATOR'S PRAYER.

Your orator therefore needs equitable relief, and prays:

1. That said defendants may be compelled to account to me for the money advanced to them, as aforesaid, and for the proceeds of said oil so purchased by them, and shipped abroad, and sold by said defendants on my account as aforesaid.

2. That an account may be taken and stated by a master of this Court, to be appointed by Court for the purpose, of the said purchases and sales, so as aforesaid made by said defendants for me as my brokers, agents or factors as aforesaid.

3. That a decree of this Honorable Court may be made, requiring and directing the payment by said defendants to me, of the balance found to be due me upon said purchases and sales aforesaid.

4. And that your orator may have such further and other process, remedy and relief in the premises as to right and justice may appertain and belong.

DAVID HOSTETTER, Plaintiff.

JOHN BARTON, M. W. ACHESON, T. M. MARSHALL, Solicitors for Plaintiff.

Allegheny County, ss.

David Hostetter, the afore named plaintiff being by me duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing bill of complaint is true in substance and in fact.

DAVID HOSTETTER.

Sworn to and subscribed the 14th day of September, A. D. 1871, before,

EXHIBIT OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

The subjoined recapitulation shows the transactions as referred to in the foregoing oration of the the plaintiff, of the list of refined oil purchased by Dr. Hostetter by Warden, Frew & Co., in the month of October, 1869. The oils were all delivered in October, November and December, 1869, with the exception of 4,000 barrels, purchased at buyers' option all the year.

This receipt is attached to the exhibit:

LIST OF REFINED OIL PURCHASED FOR DR. D. HOSTETTER, BY WARDEN, FREW & CO.

Sellers.	Present Price.	Total.
Samuel Richardson	32½	1,500
C. B. Holbrook	33	500
Harding, King & Co	32¾	1,000
Wickes Bros	33	1,000
Fisher Bros	32½	1,500
Wm. Hastie Smith	32½	500
Citizens' Oil Refining Company	32½	1,000
Mack Bros	32½	1,500
James W. Carson	33	500
Boner, Graves & Co	33	500
H. L. Foster	33	500
W. P. Logan & Bro	33½	1,000
C. B. Holbrook	33½	1,000
James W. Carson	32½	1,500
Snow & Burgess	32½	1,500
Boner, Graves & Co	32¾	1,000
Waring, King & Co	32	2,000
Platt, Lee & Co	33	2,000
Forsyth Bros	33	500
Snow & Burgess	33	1,000
H. L. Foster & Co	33	1,000
Union Ref. & S. Co., July 22	33	1,000
C. B. Holbrook	33	1,000
Boner, Graves & Co	32½	1,000
Ch. Withoff & Co	32½	1,000
Snow & Burgess	32½	1,000
Samuel Richardson	32½	1,000
C. B. Holbrook, from E. C. Keys	32½	2,000
J. Burchfield & H. W	33	2,000
Oliver, Jr	34	1,500
Fisher Bros	34	2,000
Citizens' O. R. Co	34	1,000
E. A. Dilworth	34	1,000
Total		40,000

Received, Philadelphia, October 29, 1869, of D. Hostetter, two hundred and twenty-five thousand 67-100 dollars, to apply on account of paying for the oil received on the within named October contracts.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

SMALL-POX DISTRICTS should be disinfected with *Chloralum*; it is *safe* and *sure*. Sold at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth avenue.

FORTY-FIVE BUTCHERS DEFENDANTS.

They Refuse to Pay their State Mercantile Tax—The Consequences.

To-morrow there will, no doubt, be some consternation among the butchers, on which occasion executions will be served on forty-five of the occupants of the Diamond market, for the non-payment of their State mercantile tax. The tax in question has not been paid by the butchers heretofore very willingly, many of them refusing to pay it at all, on the ground that they do not come under the head of what is generally termed "merchants." The State Mercantile Appraiser, James McClain, differed, and has differed, with the butchers, all along on this subject and some weeks ago appeared before Alderman Humbert and sued a large number of the butchers for the amount assessed, 3%. Some paid, but the majority clubbed together and made up a fund, with an idea of appealing the matter to Court.

According to an act of Assembly, approved on the 15th of last MAY, all appeals to the Court of Common Pleas in this county must be made twenty days after judgment has been rendered in the lower Court and filed before the next monthly return day. Of this law the butchers were either ignorant or did not take any cognizance of it; the twenty days left them to appeal have passed away and now Alderman Humbert has issued executions against them, as stated.

The bill of costs is as follows in each case:

Debt (tax and appraiser's fees)	$ 8 00
Certificate	50
Execution	70
Constable's costs	82
Total	$10 02

The amount named must be paid by each butcher of the forty-five sued, or their stock and fixtures will be sold by the Constable on the 26th inst. at Sheriff sale. The general opinion is that the butchers will "come down" and no trestle the law any longer.

A TERRIBLE ASSAULT.

Affray in a Rolling Mill—An Employee Strikes Another with a Pair of Tongs.

A man named Griffith Richards was committed to jail yesterday on a warrant issued by Alderman Thomas, charged on oath of W. H. Thomas, with felonious assault and battery. The prosecutor states that he and the defendant were working at a pair of rolls in the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, when the difficulty occurred. He says that he was endeavoring to place a bar of iron between the rolls when he accidentally allowed it to drop from the tongs. This, it appears, enraged Richard, who was standing on the opposite side of the rolls, when the defendant struck Thomas a terrible blow on the head with the tongs which he had in his hand. The blow alighted on the left side of Thomas' head, knocking him senseless. The prisoner was committed to the county jail for a hearing.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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WILLIAM F. ROBB,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, for nearly all the States.

Office: No. 149 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions and the Acknowledgment of Deeds.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The New Passenger Depot—Reports of Committees—Controller's Exhibit of Expenditures—The Water Supply—Park Bonds—Riverside Park Question—A Central Alarm Bell—Resignation—New Police Station House—Petition for a New Steamer.

Allegheny Councils met in regular session last evening.

Select Council.

President McBrier occupied the chair, a quorum of the members answered to their names, and after the reading and approval of the minutes, business was introduced in the following order:

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Petition for a sewer on Arch street; remonstrance against grade of Troy Hill; petitions for the grading and paving of Rush alley and Manhattan street, also for water in said street; petition for a fire engine and hose carriage in the Ninth ward; petition for sewers on Canal and Beaver streets; petition of Robert Stewart in relation to assessments for paving, etc.; communication from J. M. McCullough, Esq., of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, asking the privilege of using a strip of ground on the north side of the present depot site and fronting on Federal street, and requesting the appointment of a committee to examine into the matter, unless the Council would pass an ordinance giving them the privilege asked for; referred to a Special Committee of five, and Messrs. Gamewell, Kirkpatrick were appointed in behalf of Select; resolution changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct of the Fourth ward to the school house on Liberty street, passed finally; petition for the reconsideration of the ordinance fixing the width of Locust street. All of the foregoing, not otherwise noted, were referred to appropriate committees.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Chairman of the Water Committee reported recommending that a tank be placed on Troy Hill and the water pumped to it to force the water from the basin for supplying Troy Hill; the cost thereof does not exceed $9,000; also, a resolution authorizing the Committee to have plans prepared for the erection of a new pumping engine for the better supplying the city districts with water, for suitable additions to the present Water Works building, and to advertise for proposals and to report the costs, &c., to Councils.

The Superintendent reports that both engines are now run almost constantly, and there is great danger to be apprehended should either of these engines give out. The additions recommended for an increased supply can be acquired by an expenditure of $75,000.

The Committee also reported a resolution authorizing the Superintendent to lay water pipes on Shannock alley, Manhattan street, Kerr street, Darby alley, Benton alley, and on Sedgwick street. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted *seriatim*.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, offered a report to the effect that they had overruled the objection of the remonstrants of School street; reported adversely to the petition for a sewer on Chartiers street; reported adversely to the bill of Mr. Swift, Ric; also reported having let the contract for the paving of Stockton avenue to Mr. Robinson, he representing the Stowe pavement; also report of bids and awards on the repaving of Jackson street, recommended for approval; also the ordinances for opening of the following streets, running at right angles with the river: Hillock street, from School street; Robinson street, from School street; Allegheny avenue, from South avenue; also the following ordinance: grading and paving Grant avenue, connecting alley, Redoak alley, Eagle alley and Sturgeon street; for basin sewer on Penn